The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4642. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!!

SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SHARES
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IN A SINGLE DAY!!!

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RESPONDING HANDSOMELY TO MR. CROSBY
IN HIS
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THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
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BY THE
GREATEST AMERICAN ARTISTS.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,
WORTH THE PRICE OF THE SHARE, FOR
EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

The Management of the above Association cordially and gratefully thank the public for the manner in which they have responded to the advertised details of their organization, and would announce that, should subscriptions continue to pour in at the rate they are now doing, the whole of the shares will be taken previous to the time announced for the closing of the books.

The whole of their
NOBLE LIST OF PAINTINGS,
as well as the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE,
will be submitted to distribution on Oct. 1, 1866.
All persons who desire to obtain shares should
SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE,
as early subscriptions are most certain to secure
THE BEST ENGRAVINGS
AND THE FINEST IMPRESSIONS.

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The sale of tickets has been so rapid as to warrant an announcement that the end is approaching, and a Committee has been appointed on behalf of the people to superintend and conduct the drawing.

The subscription books, when closed, will be at once transferred to the keeping of a committee, who will have sole charge thereof, and who will superintend the drawing and the awards. This committee has been selected from among our best citizens and wealthiest capitalists. Their names are a tower of strength to an enterprise that has enlisted the sympathies and active coöperation of art-lovers throughout the Union. Such names as the following are a guarantee of good faith and an assurance that nothing dishonorable will mar the brilliancy of a commendable and beneficent project. The committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

W. F. COOLBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
E. G. HALL, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAS. H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieut. Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.

These names are a sufficient guarantee that the proceeding will be conducted with the most perfect fairness and integrity.

PLAN OF DRAWING.

THE PLAN OF AWARD adopted is the following: 210,000 NUMBERS, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and THREE HUNDRED AND TWO TICKETS inscribed with the name of the premiums, to wit: The Opera House, Three Hundred Paintings, the Bust of Lincoln, will be placed in another.

From these wheels A NUMBER AND A PREMIUM WILL BE DRAWN SIMULTANEOUSLY, the number drawn, in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The Subscription Books will CLOSE ON SATURDAY, THE 22D OF SEPTEMBER, 1866, and on the 1ST OF OCTOBER the AWARD OF PREMIUMS will be publicly made at the Opera House.

The Subscription Books, on being closed, will be placed in the hands of the above-named gentlemen, who have kindly consented to act as the Chicago Members of the Committee, to conduct the Award of Premiums—in conjunction with the delegates or members selected by the subscribers in other cities.

SPECIAL CARD TO THE READER.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION IS NO GIFT ENTERPRISE, AND MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED WITH DOLLAR GIFT CONCERTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE AT THE OPERA HOUSE WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OR CONSENT OF THE PROPRIETORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All orders for certificates or shares, and all special communications should be addressed to

U. H. CROSBY,
Actuary A. A.,
And directed to
THE ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway,
Or the
CROSBY ART GALLERY,
Opera House, Chicago.

Tickets can also be procured at the following principal agencies, where further information can be obtained:

T. B. PUGH, cor. 6th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.
WILLIAMS & EVERETT, No. 234 Washington-st., Boston.
HICKCOX & CO., Booksellers, Albany, N. Y.
J. FRYER, No. 206 West Baltimore-st., Baltimore, Md.
MARTIN TAYLOR, Bookseller, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. MORRIS & CO., Printsellers, No. 194 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ISAAC GLAZIER, Hartford, Conn.
SILAS WARD, Harrisburgh, Penn.
BLOSSOM, OSGOOD & CO., Lewiston, Me.
J. MITCHELL, Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.
SKINNER & SPERRY, No. 282 Chappel-st., New-Haven, Conn.
J. DANFORTH, No. 12 William-st., New-London, Conn.
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HENRY MINER, Bookseller, Pittsburgh, Penn.
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L. LARNED, West Point, N. Y.
McCONNELL & HERBERT, Booksellers, Washington, D. C.

N. B.—Responsible agents wanted in all towns and cities in which no appointments have as yet been made. For TERMS, ADDRESS the NEW-YORK OFFICE.

NOTICE.

In ordering Certificates, please name Engraving desired. If the Engraving is to be forwarded, to insure its safety, inclose twelve cents in stamps for tubing. Send Draft, Post-office Money Orders, or Greenbacks, with address of Town, County, and State, carefully written, as every Certificate is fully registered. Address

U. H. CROSBY, No. 625 Broadway.

OLD WORLD.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH

London News Dispatches to Thursday Night.

Political Affairs in All Parts of Europe.

Extension of the Armistice for Ten Days.

No Change in the War Situation.

Italy's Position Remains Unaltered.

Blockade Runners Seized for the American Government.

Loss of the Ship Fairlight in the Chinese Sea.

The Great Eastern Sails in Search of the Old Cable.

London Commercial News of Thursday.

Consols Close at 87 3-4 for Money.

LATEST SALES OF AMERICAN SECURITIES

Five-Twenties, 68 3-8---Illinois Central, 75 1-2.

Liverpool Cotton Market of Thursday.

The Sales are 8,000 Bales at Former Quotations.

The Cable Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE WAR.

EXTENSION OF THE ARMISTICE FOR TEN DAYS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9—Evening.

Advices received to-day announce that the truce between Italy and Austria has been extended ten days.

SITUATION UNCHANGED—ITALY'S POSITION UNALTERED.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The latest telegrams from the Continent to-day indicate no change in the aspect of affairs, and the Italian position remains unaltered.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS SEIZED FOR THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 8.

The officers of the British Customs Service have seized six blockade runners at this port on behalf of the United States Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9.

There is great excitement here this evening at a supposed attempt to blow up the two Houses of Parliament. Ten packages of gunpowder, with a fuse partially burned, were found near the entrance to the Lord Chamberlain's office in the House of Lords. The members of Parliament have visions of another GUY FAWKES' gunpowder plot.

Deaths from Cholera in London.

The deaths from cholera in London during the last week were ten hundred and fifty-three, and from diarrhœa three hundred and fifty-four.

The Steamship City of Paris at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, August 8.

The steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, from New-York on Saturday, July 28, for Liverpool, arrived here on the 7th inst., and proceeded on her voyage.

DISASTER IN THE CHINESE SEA.

Loss of the Ship Fairlight.

Ship *Fairlight*, Capt. BUSH, which sailed from Hong Kong, May 29, for Shanghai, was lost in the China Sea. No date is given.

PRUSSIA.

INTERFERENCE OF RUSSIA.

Gen. Manteuffel Visits the King—Speculation about Russia.

BERLIN, Wednesday, August 8—P. M.

Gen. MANTEUFFEL having attended a military council, and had a favorable audience of the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

Referring to the semi-official journal, the *Provincial Correspondencia*, of this evenin, says: Russia, by her position as a great Power, and also on account of her numerous family ties with the German Courts, takes a lively interest in the Germrn question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia might suggest to Russia the expediency and desirability of making confidential communications to the Cabinet in Berlin in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's Government upon the recent adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Prussia by certain German journals will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless.

Bill of Indemnity.

The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Govesnment.

Members Reelected.

Herr HUHL and Baron VAERST are reëlected members from Berlin to the Legislative Chambers.

Orders of Merit.

The Deputies voted that the Order of the Black Eagle be conferred on Gen. VON ROON and Gen. Baron MOLTKE.

Westphalia Adheres to Prussia.

Yesterday in the Upper House of the Legislature a letter was read from the Count of Westphalia, declaring his oath of allegiance with the King of Prussia, and his duty as a Federal Prince no longer binding on him, since His Majesty had withdrawn from the German Confederation.

Address to the Crown Prince.

The municiprl authorities of Berlin have presented an adnress to the Crown Prince of Prussia, sympathizing with him in his affliction caused by the death of his infant son, and eulogizing his war glory and military achievements in behalf of Prussia in the portions personal to the Prince.

The crown Prince, in returning thanks, pointed to the joyous prospect about to be soon realized, which would fulfill the just hopes of Prussia and the nation.

ITALY.

ARMISTICE PROLONGED.

Peace Negotiations with Austria.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The term of the suspension of hostilties has been prolonged.

The peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will take place at Prague. Count BAIROL and Gen. MONALES will be the Italian Plenipotentiaries.

Storm in the Adriatic—Iron Ram Sunk.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

There was a severe storm in the Adriatic yesterday, by which several vessels of the Italian fleet were damaged.

The Italian iron ram *Affondatore* was sunk in the port of Avenona. Her crew was saved.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND ITALY.

Diplomatic Movements—Rumors About the Army—Empress of Morocco Visiting Eugenia.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Chevaliers NEGRA and ARTOUN have returned here. The Emperor expects, it is supposed, partly to retain his connection with the present condition of Italian affairs.

The rumor of an increase of the effective strength of the French army in Algeria is denied.

The Empress of Mexico arrived at Saint Nazaire to-day in the Imperial steamer. EUGENIE is going to meet her to-morrow.

SPAIN.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Payment of Taxes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The payment of taxes in advance is continued, and the Gouernment expects to balance its accounts with the Bank of Spaiu before the 15th of September.

THE OLD CABLE.

SAILING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Search for the Cable of Last Year—Departure of the Terrible, the Albany, the Great Eastern and the Medway.

HEART'S CONTENT, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Her Majesty's ship *Terrible* and the steamer *Albany* left on Wednesday morning, Aug 1, and the *Great Eastern* and *Medway* sailed at 7 o'clock Thursday morning. All the vessels are fully supplied with coal and provisions. The members of the expedition are determined to recover and complete the cable of 1865, if it be possible. The *Great Eastern* has about 8,000 tons of coal on board, and provisions enough for a six months' cruise.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HEART'S CONTENT, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Sir MUSGRAVE and Attorney-General BARTIER, who have been absent for some weeks in George's Bay, on official business, arrived here at 6 o'clock yesterday evening in Her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war *Lilly*, and were received with all honors on board the *Great Eastern* by Messers. ANDERSON, FIELD, CANNING and GOOCH.

The party were entertained at dinner, and remained on board the ship all night.

At 9 o'clock this morning the last coil of the cable of 1865 was transferred from the *Medway* to the *Great Eastern*. amid general rejoicing.

Preprrations were immediately made for her departnre; decks cleared, machinery put in order, anchor hauled in and steam got up. The *Great Eastern* will be accompanied by the *Medway*, together with the *Terrible* and *Albany*, to assist in picking up the cable of 1865. The *Terrible* and *Albany* left for the scene of operations last Wednesday, and may have succeeded alraady.

Great hopes of the success of the fleet are entertained by the engineers, electricians and all on board.

At 10 A. M. the *Medway* steamed out of the Narrows. The departure of the *Great Eastern* was delayed for some time, owing to the fouling of her with a heavy chain. But at noon the difficulty was remedied, and the leviathan turned her head to the Narrows and boldly steamed into the broad waters of Trinity Bay, with as much ease as a little tug-boat.

As she steamed out her guns fired a salute and her flags were dipped. The day was bright with a light breeze. The sea calm and everything favorable for a happy voyage.

Gov. MUSGRAVE and his party accompanied the *Great Eastern* as far as the mouth of Trinity Bay in the *Lilly*, following gallantly in the wake of the big ship.

Capt. ANDERSON hopes to return in twelve or fourteen days with the old cable recovered and the balance safely laid, thus connecting Europe and America by two magnetic bridges.

The *Great Eastern* carries eight thousand tons of coal and six months provisions, and FIELDS says the attempt will not be abandoned while the coal and provisions last. The *Great Eastern* took twenty-five minutes in turning and reaching the Narrows.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CABLE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10—Midnight.

A dispatch received from Superintendent MACKAY, dated at Aspy Bay to-night, states that the cable across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Aspy Bay to Port-au-Basque, was underrun by him to a depth of fifteen fathoms.

That portion of it lying in water over sixty fathoms deep was found embedded in the mud, and was in a splendid state of preservation. It was found to have been broken in two pieces by the anchors of fishing vessels.

It was spliced at a distance of thirteen miles from the shore; but night coming on very dark with a high gale, accompanied by rain and a heavy sea, they were obliged to cut the cable under Cape North, where it was safely buoyed in thirty fathoms of water.

Mr. MACKAY states: "We shall await a fine day to land the shore end. The cable tests well, and there is not the least defect in it. New-York will soon be in satisfactory telegraphic communication with London."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Consols, at the close of business, were quoted at 87⅝ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The latest sales of American Securities were:
United States Five-Twenties, 68¼.
Illinois Central Railroad, 75.
Erie Railway Shares, 43¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 8—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton Market to-day rules steady at unchanged quotations; sales reach 10,000 bales.

ONE DAY LATER.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9—Evening.

Consols, at the close of business to-day, were quoted at 87¾ for money.

American Securities.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 9—Evening.

The latest sales of American securities to-day were at the following prices:
United States Five-twenties, 68⅜.
Illinois Central Railroad, 75½.
Erie Railway Shares, 43¼.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 9—evening.

The sa'es of Cotton to-day foot up 8,000 bales. The market closed dull, but quotations are unaltered.

THE GREAT WIGWAM.

Preparations for the Reception of Visitors.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

The great wigwam for the use of the National Union Convention, at the corner of Twentieth-street and Girard-avenue, is rapidly approaching completion.

Although the Convention will assemble on Tuesday, it will probably adjourn over until the following day, as the wigwam will not be entirely completed until tnen.

When the wigwam is finished it will be the largest structure ever erected in the United States for political purposes.

The accommodations for the delegates as well as spectators are excellent.

Seats have been provided for one hundred and thirty journalists in front of the speaker's stand.

The Press Club of this city have tendered the use of their rooms to reporters and correspondents of the Press arriving from abroad.

The Delegates at Large—The Wigwam and the Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

The National Union State Central Committee of this State have agreed upon a full list of delegates to the National Union Convention. The following are the delegates at large: Hon. EDGAR COWAN, J. R. FLANIGAN, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON and Hon. W. H. TRACY.

The list of district delegates includes many prominent gentlemen of the State.

There is no doubt that the wigwam will be fully completed on Tuesday, and the Convention be able to proceed immediately to business. Ample provision has been made for telegraphic communication for journalists direct from the wigwam.

Arrival of Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are already commencing to arrive, including the Conservative delegates from Iowa, Missouri, New-York and Western Virginia. Among the arrivals are Hons. REVERDY JOHNSON, MONTGOMERY BLAIR, EDGAR COWAN, JOHN P. STOCKTON, JOHN P. COMEGYS, of Delaware, JOHN HOGAN and FERNANDO WOOD.

Delegates from New-York, Massachusetts and Ohio have been telegraphed to, and are expected to arrive to-morrow for consultation.

Executive Committees are in session at Room No. 16 (Continental,) where they request delegates to record their names.

Issue of Excursion Railroad Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to all persons desiring to visit this city to attend the National Union Convention.

The Burning of the Steamer Bostona.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 10.

The burning of the steamer *Bostona* was occasioned by the overturning of a lamp. Her freight was valued at $60,000, nearly all of which was lost. The safe was recovered with the contents damaged by water.

Mrs. SPELLMAN, of this city, was seriously scalded.

Great praise is due the officers and crew for their efforts to save the lives and property of the passengers.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Vote on the New State Constitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 10.

Returns have been received from 23 counties. The vote for the ratification of the Constitution is 5,188; for rejection, 6,258; majority for rejection, 1,070. Sixty-two counties are yet to be heard from. The result is doubtful.

Delegates to the Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 10.

The State Convention met here to-day. W. A. GRAHAM, GEORGE HOWARD, R. C. PURYEAR and GEO. DAVIS were chosen delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The question of alternates is being debated.

MISSOURI.

Congressional Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

ALBERT JACKSON has been nominated for Congress by the Radicals in the Third (NOELL'S) District.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Continuance of Military Rule.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 9.

The military authorities to-day informed Mayor MONROE to make no more appointments, or perform any other official acts, without their approval.

Death of Wm. P. Brannan.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 10.

WM. P. BRANNAN, an artist and poet of some note, died in this city yesterday of inflamation of the brain. He was the author of the work entitled *Vagaries of Van Dyke Brown*.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 10.

There were eighty-one deaths in this city yesterday, forty-nine of which were from cholera.

KENTUCKY.

Result of the Election—Its Cause and Its Significance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

Judge DUVALL, as the candidate of "the Democratic Party of Kentucky," "a part and parcel of the great Democratic Party of the nation," is elected by a large and, as yet, incalculable majority. Any interesting particulars, upon accurate data, are not now accessible. We Union men are all more or less to blame for this very unsatisfactory result. Our opponents' early and complete organization and excellent though most unscrupulous management, through public and secret agencies, contrasted most damagingly with our very late and very imperfect organization and woful lack of managerial energy and skill. There was no enthusiastic and thorough union upon our eleventh-hour candidate, Gen. HOBSON, in whose favor "Conservative" BOLLING and "Radical" SEATON were withdrawn to fuse the wings. We all should have heartily supported him as a compromise candidate upon the common vital issue, and thus upheld the Union cause in Kentucky without the slightest compromise of our distinctive Conservative or Radical principles. We were all bound by the understanding and agreement of our respective committee-men to pull strongly together for HOBSON. But many didn't—rather played into the hands of the *Courier* party. He was too Radical for dissatisfied Conservatives, too Conservative for dissatisfied Radicals. Very many of both, I apprehend, lukewarmly sided with HOBSON, or didn't vote at all. Some of both may have vote 1 for the "out-and-out DUVALL," as better than a "double-faced candidate;" others from hatred of Radicalism; others as a "legitimate means to a desirable end"—success of the "Radical party North" through help of the "rebel party" here. The *Courier's* charges of HOBSON'S being a candidate by virtue of some bargain, trade or swindle transferring Conservatives to the Radical ranks, and the *Courier's* appeals for the union of all Union men under the Democratic banner as the only possible way to save the State from "Congressional Jacobinism," told with many Conservatives against HOBSON, (including, of course, such ambitious and vigilant sail-shifters as JOSHUA F. BELL and ROBERT MALLORY;) and HOBSON'S frequent declarations that he was a "Johnson man, entertaining Conservative Union views upon all the questions of the day, opposed to Radicalism in all its forms, and emphatically opposing, as unnecessary and wrong in principle, the amendments of the Constitution lalely proposed to the States by the dominant party in Congress," hurt him much with many Radicals, despite his still more frequent declarations that his main issue was, "shall the men and principles of the Union or of the rebellion control this State?"

Also the repeal of the expatriation law, and the non enforcement of the existing but questioned law against ex-Confederates now voting, materially contributed to the election of DUVALL. Though urged that this right was not restored by that repeal, rebel judges made it an ample pretext for receiving rebel votes, and no judges felt bound to reject them, under a law of questioned bearing, in the absence of express authority from the Governor. By assumed virtue of said repeal, returned ex-rebels voted in disregard of the law precluding them, as I think, from the August polls.

By the way, the *Journal*, on the 1st, said, those Kentucky Republicans "who warned us a thousand times over against the repeal of the expatriation law, when the bill to repeal it was before the Legislature, were right. We were in error, but we erred upon the side of charity."

Some unpardoned rebels are elected to local offices, and I hear many pardoned or unpardoned were, under the *Courier's* and its stay-at-home committee-men's inducements and instructions, candidates avowedly upon their merits as civil or military officers, soldiers, guerrillas, spies, incendiaries or other efficient workers in "the lost cause."

Prominent Unionists, at home or in the field, had little or no chance for any office, and even Union Democratic candidates and voters of the John H. Harney stripe were spotted and threatened with merciless proscription in all their relations, and told, in effect, by Dr. J. R. BUCHANAN & Co., as especial friends of VALLANDIGHAM & Co., that "Kentucky is a good State for Union men to emigrate from," and even their "privilege to vote" hereafter in Kentucky would depend upon the sovereign will and pleasure of the "Constitutional Democracy," in the hands of whose "ancient and experienced pilots" we "shall soon see the Government of the United States as of the State."

"The proud and exhilarated" *Courier* congratulates itself and the Democracy upon "this grand and auspicious victory. It secures for us the friendship of the people of the Southern States, and will pour untold wealth into the treasuries of our princely merchants. This Bull Run defeat of the Congressional Unionists seals the doom of Radicalism in all this broad land. Kentucky takes its place in the grand Democratic column of the Union, closes up the gap between the true men of the North and the South, and has inaugurated the great revolution which is destined to sweep like a tornado over the whole country." And it patronizingly "implores the *Journal* editor, for his own sake, to avoid the indignation of the people he has wronged, by ceasing his false and flagitious charges against the true loyalty of Kentucky, and making the amend which honor and truth demands."

The *Journal* despondingly says: "Kentucky and the Southern people and the Republic will bitterly rue and deeply curse the unnatural and deplorable work of Monday. This Secession victory, with its concomitants and Memphis and New-Orleans antecedents, will in all human probability lead to a train of events that will establish negro suffrage throughout the whole Southern States within two years and a half, or three years at furthest." PONTIAC.

P. S.—The *Journal* "most earnestly exhorts the South to see to it that no ultra delegates, clamoring for what cannot possibly be conceded, will be present from the South in the National Union Convention."

It is rumored the exultant *Courier* party will run for Congress that original and persistent violent stay-at-home secessionist and rebel, DAVID MERIWETHER, or Louisville's "Representative" at Richmond, H. W. BRUCE, whether or not Gen. ROUSSEAU declines the race.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Inauguration of the State Government of Texas.

Retirement of Major-Gen. Delafield from Active Service.

Nothing Heard of the Superceding of Gen. Baird.

Appointment of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Alexander T. Stewart Represents New-York.

Further News from the Indian Commission.

Canvassing for Delegates to Philadelphia.

Questions Arising Under the Anti-Smuggling Act.

Effects of the Bank Tax Upon Private Bankers.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10.

INAUGURATION OF THE TEXAS STATE GOVERNMENT.

Up to 10 o'clock this evening no official information had been received at the Executive mansion of the inauguration of the Texas State officers. Immediately on receipt of this information the President will direct the Provisional Governor to turn over the State Government to the duly elected officers, and that being done a peace proclamation will be issued declaring peace throughout the land, and that the *habeas corpus* is no longer suspended in any of the States.

THE RETIREMENT OF MAJ.-GEN. DELAFIELD.

An order has been issued by the War Department to-day, placing upon the retired list of the United States Army, by direction of the President, Maj-Gen. DELAFIELD, of the Engineer Corps. Gen. DELAFIELD has served over fifty-two years continuously in the United States Corps of Engineers, during which time he has had charge of some highly important military undertakings.

GEN. BAIRD.

No information has reached Gen. GRANT'S headquarters with regard to Gen. BAIRD having been relieved from the military command at New-Orleans.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The President has appointed the following persons Commissioners to the Paris Exposition: ALEX. H. STUART and J. B. FREESE, of New-Jersey, and J. H. ALEXANDER, of Maryland.

THE INDIANS IN DACOTAH.

Commissioner COOLEY has received from ORRIN GUERNSEY, Esq., Special Indian Commissioner, the following dispatch, dated

FORT BERTHOLD, DACOTAH TERRITORY, July 26, 1866.

"We have now been here several days. Have not yet concluded a treaty with the Indians at this point, but think we shall to-day. We should have done so before this, but, as we suspect, for the designing influence and advice of certain individuals located here, who advise the Indians against making the grants that we require. These Indians are very well disposed if they could be let alone. They have about 15,000 acres in crops, which are looking very well.

The Sioux make them much trouble. Two days since the Sioux made an attack upon them and took several horses. These Indians pursued them, killed and scalped five of them, recovered their horses and took others from the Sioux.

We shall probably leave to-morrow. The steamer *Mary McDonald* goes down to-day in advance of us."

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

To-morrow is the day appointed for the election of delegates to represent this district in the Philadelphia Convention. It is probable there will be quite a large vote polled, as there is considerable interest manifested, and canvassing by the friends of the candidates is actively going on.

A QUESTION UNDER THE SMUGGLING ACT.

The inquiry has been made at the Treasury Department with regard to the penalties which would be incurred by Canadian vessels shipping goods at any port of the United States on our northern frontiers with the intention of reshipping them from Canada, either by the same or other vessels, with intent to evade the provisions of the fourth section of the Navigation Act of 1817, for the better protection of American vessels, it may be stated that such dispositions of goods, wares or merchandise are in direct violation of the twentieth section of the recent law for the prevention of smuggling, which went into effect immediately after its passage. It will render the goods in transit liable to be seized and forfeited to the United States, and the vessel shall pay a tonnage duty of fifty cents per ton upon her admeasurement.

THE BANK TAX AND PRIVATE BANKERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the act of March 3, 1865, amended July 13, 1866, imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon banks and banking associations for paying out the notes of said banks, does not apply to private bankers doing business without a charter. If, however, a private banker receives and pays out the notes of State banks, as the agent of a national banking association, State bank, or banking association, the statute of liability is credited.

THE CABINET TO ATTEND THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT CEREMONIES.

It is now positively arranged that the President and Mr. SEWARD will start from this city on the 28th inst., *en route* for Chicago to attend the Douglas Monument ceremonies. The Presidential party will leave here in the morning, and arrive in Philadelphta on the afternoon of the same day, remain in that city until the next morning and depart for New-York, so as to arrive in New-York City at noon, and remain in the latter City until the following morning. The party will then go to Saratoga, and from thence to Chicago, where they expect to arrive on the fifth day of September.

HON. HENRY STANBERY, SECRETARY OF STATE, PRO. TEM

Mr. SEWARD expects to be absent five or six days. This morning the President appointed Hon. HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General, to discharge the duties of Secretary of State during the absence of Mr. SEWARD. Both the Assistant Secretaries of State Hon. F. W. SEWARD and Hon. WM. HUNTER being absent, there was no officer left in the Department to perform the duties of the Secretary, and hence the appointment of Mr. STANBERRY.

QUARANTINE IN ITALY.

Our Consul-General in Italy writes that on the 20th ult. a quarantine of fifteen days was established by the Italian Government for all vessels arriving at the ports of that Kingdom from Liverpool, (the only British port designated,) Marseilles and all other French ports on the Mediterranean, on account of the existence of the cholera in those localities.

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The President has also appointed and commissioned JOS. S. WILSON as Commissioner of the General Land Office, *vice* J. M. EDMUNDS resigned. The commission of Mr. WILSON takes effect on the first of September.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLLECTOR.

JAMES A. HALL is appointed Collector of Customs for the District of Waldborough, Me.

THE REPORTED OUTRAGES BY COLORED TROOPS.

The President to-day directed the Secretary of War to issue an order for the full investigation of the alleged outrages of colored troops at Helena, Ark., said to have taken place on Thursday of last week.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD left here this morning on the 7:30 train for New-York. He goes thence to his home to visit his daughter.

HON D. C. HUBBARD'S SALARY.

Hon. D. C. HUBBARD, member of Congress from West Virginia, who refused to receive the warrant for his increased pay, has directed the United States Treasurer to apply the prrceeds of his warrant to the same fund from which it was appropriated. The fund for paying increased salary of Congressmen.

VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

An unusual throng of distinguished persons were in attendance at the White House to-night, seeking an audience with the President. Among the visitors was a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, headed by Gov. SHARKEY. Other delegates from other States were also present.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Considerable excitement was manifested to-day among the clerks in the various Departments, in consequence of the impression, which became general, that through a clerical error a clause which originally appeared in the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, giving to the employes of the Government here an increase of 20 per cent. on their salaries, was subsequently stricken out in a Committee of Conference, and that the bill has become a law without that clause; no official opinion has been given by the Attorney-General on the subject, and many are disposed to believe, and from reliable sources of information it seems certain, that the additional pay feature does not appear in the manuscript copy of the law now at the State Department.

CLERK'S SALARIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day paid to the male clerks who are entitled to the same, $100 each, provided by the act of the last session of Congress. The female clerks will receive their pay to-morrow. All clerks who have been employed in the Treasury Department for six months, whose salaries are $1,400 and under that sum, receive $100.

THE TRIBUNE ON EXTRA SALARIES.

The paragraph in the *Tribune* stating that the question of extra pay of twenty per cent. be paid to clerks in the Department was under consideration by the Cabinet at its last meeting, is utterly unfounded. The Cabinet had nothing to do with the matter, and the subject was not broached by any member thereof.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

A GIRL MURDERED BY HER PARAMOUR.

The Head Nearly Severed from the Body—Neither Party Identified—Escape of the Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 10.

This afternoon a man, genteelly dressed, visited a house of ill-fame near No. 114 Race-street with a well-dressed girl. After remaining secluded for about an hour, the man departed, saying the girl was asleep, and he did not wish that she should be disturbed.

An hour or two later the keeper of the house wishing to wake the girl visited her room, and found her with her head nearly severed from her body, and a sheet tied tightly around her. The keeper of the house immediately communicated the facts to the police.

The girl has not yet been identified, nor has the man been arrested.

ILLINOIS.

The Douglas Monument Ceremonies—The President and Cabinet to be Present.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 10.

The Committe of Arrangements for laying the corner stone of the Douglas Monument announce that the ceremonies will take place on the 6th of September.

Secretary SEWARD has telegraphed that the President and the Cabinet will be present, and many other distinguished persons are expected to be present.

The oration will be delivered by Gen. DIX.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 10.

Now that it is definitely settled that the President and his Cabinet will visit Chicago on the 6th of September to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument the Committee of Arrangements are busily perfecting their plans to make the occasion one of universal celebration. The sculptors are preparing an appropriate medallion to be worn on the day of the ceremonies, and in commemoration of the event. An amateur musical concert will be given at the Opera House on the evening of the 5th or 6th, and the Masonic fraternity, who will conduct the exercises, are arranging to supply the thousands who will be present with refreshments in the grove.

On the evening of the 6th a banquet will be given to the President and other distinguished guests. All the railroads centering in Chicago have agreed to carry passengers at the usual excursion rates, and the public offices, banks and Chamber of Commerce will close for the day.

The corner-stone will be laid on the 6th. Gen. DIX will deliver the oration proper.

The occasion will doubtless gather together one of the largest assemblages of people ever known in the West. The full details of the programme are not yet made out.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Progress of the Court-Martial Trials in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Aug. 10.

The Court-martial which has been engaged here for six weeks in trying army officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, on the charges raised by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, to-day concluded the last case on the list.

The evidence in the six trials which have taken place has been of the highest importance, as exhibiting minutely the working of the Bureau, all classes of witnesses having been examined.

The forthcoming trials of Mr. FITZ, Mr. BOZDEN and other civilian agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, before a Military Commission, will more fully exhibit the offences alleged against them by Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 9.

Money continues in active demand at the usual rates for regular business purposes. Exports of domestic merchandise for the past ten days show a considerable increase over last year.

The general markets are dull; sales of Downer's Kerosene at 75c. Eastern Butter active at 50c. Hawaiian Sugar improved ½c. under a steady demand. Coffee remains firm; Costa Rica, 24c.; Manila, 22½c.; Java, 25½c.

The Cholera at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 10.

There were twenty-four deaths from cholera in this city from 6 A. M. yesterday to 6 A. M. to-day.

Steamers Burned at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 10.

The steamers *Adams* and *Saratoga* were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000; about half insured.

Cholera in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10.

Twenty-one cases of cholera are reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon, four of which were fatal.

A Murderer Hanged.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 10.

ALEXANDER McCONNELL, for the murder of ROSA CALVIN, was hanged at 12:20 o'clock to-day.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE AT BUFFALO.

The Points at Issue Between Congress and the President.

The National Union Mass Meeting at Buffalo, on Tuesday evening last, was a large and enthusiastic demonstration. Senator Doolittle made an able speech, from which we make these extracts:

MAKING PEACE AN EXECUTIVE DUTY.

Mr. President: In that Convention which formed the Constitution, it was proposed at one time to clothe Congress with the power to declare war and "make peace." But when this latter proposition came to be discussed in that body of great men, the greatest perhaps that ever assembled, the latter clause was stricken out, and the Convention which formed our Constitution refused to clothe Congress with the power to make peace. Why was that? Was it that that body of great men laid aside their greatness, and their wisdom to withhold this power from Congress? Not at all. It was because they were great men and wise men, and understood the foundations of human government, understood how the powers of human government should be distributed, understood that while the Congress should be given the power to make laws and declare war, the power of executing the laws and the power of making peace should be given to another department of the Government. Making peace is just as much an executive duty as conducting war. [Applause.] Making peace is a measure of administration, not of legislation at all. How is it in case we close up a foreign war? Suppose we had a war with Great Britain, could Congress make peace? Not at all. They are not organized for that purpose. They are not so organized that it would be possible for them to negotiate a peace. It is not in human nature that a body like Congress, composed of three or four hundred men, can conduct a war, can command armies, can plan campaigns, can reduce an enemy, and when he is reduced can make peace with him. [Applause.]

If what I have said would apply to every Congress of the United States, with how much more force would it apply to this Congress, which was elected as a war Congress, elected in the midst of war! The very breath of life was breathed into this Congress by war. Its members were elected to prosecute war, supply the means of war, and war they were determined to have. And if the rebellion failed, so that they could not make war on that, they were determined to make war on our own Administration—[loud applause]—the very Administration which we elected when we elected this Congress. If they could make war on nothing else, they must make war on that, and war it has been from the beginning of the session to the very end.

THE DIFFERENT PLANS OF RECONCILIATION.

Two plans of reconciliation and restoration have been submitted to the country. One is the plan submitted by the President; the other is the plan submitted by Congress, in the shape of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States and certain laws accompanying it. I desire for a few moments to call your attention to these two plans. I shall do so briefly, in direct language, speaking earnestly it may be, because I desire to speak earnestly to earnest men, as I know you are. [Applause.] The plan of the President is entirely in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.] The plan of the President recognizes States as being States within the Union. [Applause.] The President insists that the effort to take these States out of the Union, which was the very object of secession and the war of rebellion, has been an utter failure; that the States are all States within the Union; that the effort to take them out of the Union has been successfully resisted and put down by the Government; that the attempt of the Secessionists to tear from the flag of the Union eleven of its stars has not succeeded; that the stars are all there. [Applause.] That the flag of the Union still has, not twenty-five stars, but thirty-six, and that when the national salute is to be fired, we will fire thirty-six and not twenty-five guns. [Applause.] *The plan of restoration of the President is entirely in accordance with the resolution which was passed by Congress in 1861, declaring the purpose with which we prosecuted this war, and the conditions on which the war should cease.* You remember that resolution and the circumstances under which it was adopted. It was just about one week after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, when our armies had been discomfited and came back, fleeing into Washington. And many of those members of Congress who are so loud to-day in their denunciation of the President, and had themselves gone out on the battle-field to witness what they were pleased to call "the races of the fleeing rebels," came back themselves fleeing from the field of disaster, covered with disgrace. Just about one week after that battle, this resolution to which I have referred was passed almost unanimously in both Houses of Congress—a resolution which declared substantially that in prosecuting this war, there was no purpose on the part of Congress to destroy any State, or deprive it of its rights, its equality or its dignity, but simply to put down the rebellion against the Government of the United States, and when the supremacy of the Constitution was established, the war should cease. That was the substance of the resolution. The plan of the President is entirely in accordance with this unanimous resolution of both Houses of Congress in 1861, a declaration made by Congress at a time when it was humbled by defeat—when it was on its knees, before Almighty God, in agony, fearing that our cause would be lost—giving to the country its pledges and assurances that the war to be prosecuted was not to destroy the States; was not to deprive them of their equal rights and dignity; not to deprive the States of representation; not to deprive the States of any other right guaranteed by the Constitution, but simply for the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance of it. [Applause.] This plan submitted by the President, is in pursuance of the proclamations which were issued by the Generals, from time to time, in command of the army, and which were sanctioned by Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States. This plan of the President is in entire accordance with the platform which the great Union Party laid down in 1864, and upon which the people of the United States gave to it its victory and power.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE COURTS.

You will remember that in that platform laid down in 1864, the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, was distinctly declared as the grand purpose for which we prosecuted the war and determined to prosecute it to the end, until the rebels of the South submitted to those terms, namely, the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it. It is true that in 1864, in that platform of the Union Party, we declared in favor of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, and the people of the United States sustained the party which made this declaration, but no other amendment of the Constitution was asked for. This amendment relating to Slavery was asked for because Slavery had been drawn into the issue. Slavery became an instrumentality by which the rebellion sought to destroy the Government, and therefore an issue was made upon it in the platform of 1864. But from the very fact that in its platform the Union Party asked for that amendment, and did not ask for any other, I say that it is a violation of all good faith for them to say now that before we make peace with the South we insist upon other and further amendments of the Constitution. We have no right to change the terms on which the surrender was made. We have no such right, even toward a conquered enemy, after he has surrendered. [Applause.] I undertake to say that in the presence of the civilized world no one can justify a conqueror even, in insisting on new and further terms when the conquered party surrenders to the terms that have already been proposed. [Applause.] But this proposition of President Johnson is in entire accordance with the policy of his predecessor, Mr. Lincoln. You know very well that in reference to Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, Mr. Lincoln himself, by letters, proclamations and directions, organized their Governments. It is true he did so by employing agents. Gen. Banks in Louisiana and Andrew Johnson in Tennessee aided in the restoration of civil government there. But they did so under the direction and as agents of Mr. Lincoln there, so that the policy of Mr. Lincoln, so far as Louisiana and Tennessee are concerned, was the policy pursued, and not the policy of Mr. Johnson at all. [Applause.] You remember Mr. Lincoln's last speech, about three days before his assassination, in which Mr. Lincoln explains and defends this policy. He urges upon the people of the country to sustain the work of reconstruction upon the basis on which he began it. Just after our great victories around Richmond, when Mr. Lincoln returned from Richmond, where you remember, he, in the very house which had been occupied by Jefferson Davis, had been the instrument by which the telegraph had given to the Americans the glad tidings of victory upon victory—of Lee's surrender and the other victories which had occurred around Richmond, Mr. Lincoln, coming home from Richmond with his heart full of joy and gratitude to Almighty God for our great successes, could not restrain himself, when invited, from appearing before the people of Washington, and giving utterance to his views on reconstruction. And Mr. Lincoln, in that speech which comes to us like a dying legacy, and which should be weighed and considered by us just as much as if he could come down from the skies and stand here by my side at this very hour, urged upon you this doctrine of reconstruction, which was adopted by him, which was inherited by Mr. Johnson, and which has been adopted and carried out by him. [Applause.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN.

Now, in antagonism to this plan of reconstruction, which is in accordance with the Constitution, in accordance with the resolutions of Congress, the proclamations of our Generals and our President from time to time—in opposition to this comes this plan proposed by Congress, and what is it? This Congress assumes that these States are out of the Union, and have no right of representation in the Union at all until they shall comply with some terms to be imposed upon them by this Congress. That is the first assumption, that they are States outside the Union. This Congress also assumes that they have a right to govern these eleven States, with ten millions of people, without giving them any right to representation at all. Is that republican? [Cries of "No; don't see it!"] Where, I ask you, fellow-citizens, among civilized nations of modern times, will such an idea be tolerated as the governing of ten millions of people without any representation at all? [Applause.] This Congress assumes that these States are out of the Union, and that these States shall have no voice whatever in the Congress which is to determine their rights in the Union. Suppose that instead of being thirty-six States, bound together under a common Constitution as States in one Union, we were thirty-six independent States that had been at war with each other, do you think the treaty of peace could be negotiated by one side alone? Do you think that the twenty-five States could enter into negotiations for peace with the eleven and give those eleven no representation in the Congress which was to negotiate on the subject? Suppose there is a war in Europe, between Austria and Germany—there is a war now going on—is it possible for one Power to treat alone, without having any representation from the other party? So impossible, so unjust, so monstrous is the proposition that eleven great States are to have their destiny disposed of and they have no voice in it at all, either in Congress or anywhere else! Fellow-citizens, the real point at issue between the people and those who have ruled this Congress is this: not whether the nation shall live or die, not whether the Union is to be maintained—for both maintain that—but the real question is whether the States under the Constitution shall live or die. The men who control Congress assume substantially that eleven of the States are already dead, that as States they have ceased to have rights to representation except by the permission of Congress, although the Constitution, in so many words, says that no State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate or House, or anywhere else. As to the remaining twenty-five States, what do these men assume, or what does their proposition as an amendment of the Constitution imply? If you will read and carefully study the first section of this so-called constitutional amendment, if any lawyer of experience and sagacity will study that and study it well, he will find involved in it an entire absorption of the power of the Federal Government. It assumes substantially to give to Congress the power over all the laws of all the States, so as to secure, in the opinions of Congress, exact justice among all the citizens of all the States. It is a concentration of the revisory power in Congress over the entire legislation and all the civil and criminal processes of all the States and of all administration by all the Judges of the State Courts. And judging from the assumption of power which Congress is likely to give to these clauses if adopted in the Constitution, Congress will assume that they have the right to indict and try as criminals in the Federal Courts all the State Judges of the United States, as they did in the Civil Rights Bill. But, to pass over that, there are some who maintain that that clause is submitted to cure an evident defect in the Civil Rights Bill, to make constitutional what is not now constitutional, to wit: the Civil Rights Bill which was passed by Congress last Winter, but which would become constitutional if this amendment should be adopted.

THE REPRESENTATION.

To pass over that, and come to the second proposition, to wit: the subject of representation in the several States. It is proposed, substantially, that representation shall be based upon population, with this proviso intended to reach and apply particularly to the States of the South: provided, if the States of the South do not adopt negro suffrage they shall be deprived of their representation in Congress, in whole, or in part, to a considerable extent, in some of them to the amount of one-half, and in others, less. Now, fellow-citizens, has Congress a right to prescribe any such terms to the States of the Union—that as a condition of their having representation they shall adopt negro suffrage? The leader in the House said he did not expect the people of the South to adopt negro suffrage, but he desired to punish them for not adopting it. [Hisses.] Is it to be tolerated that the Federal Government is to assume the right of punishing the States for not adopting, or for adopting, any measure which may or may not be in accordance with the opinion of Congress? I assume to say that it is a degradation to which no State and no set of men ought to submit.

If the people of the South are willing to submit to a degradation like that, I begin to doubt whether they are fit to be free and to be the equals of the people of the Northern States under the Constitution. [Applause.] It is sometimes said that this proposition of Congress is a proposition to base representation on voters. *It is no such thing.* Had the proposition been fairly made, that representation should be based upon voters, we could well understand how the States of the South, as well as the States of the North, might adopt the proposition. You may say with great force that it would be desirable in the House of Representatives that every voter should have an equal voice. If twenty thousand voters are represented by a Member of Congress in New-York, twenty thousand voters in Virginia should also be represented by a Member of Congress. I can well understand that. That is not the doctrine which they wish to apply at all. They will not make the voters a basis of representation. They insist that population shall be the basis of representation, and therefore they wish to count all the women, all the children, and even in those Southern States they will count the rebels who are not permitted to vote, the whole purpose being to apply to the colored population of the South, and to force the States of the South to colored suffrage.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

How is taxation left? Taxation still rests upon population, so that all who are to be counted, blacks and whites—not three-fifths of the blacks as under the Constitution heretofore, but five-fifths of the blacks of the South are to be counted for taxation, but you are not to count them at all for representation. Not to be counted at all for representation unless they are permitted to vote. Voice—"Why should they not vote?" Mr. Doolittle—The reason why they should not, I tell my friend there, is simply this: In the Southern States there are a mass of colored population among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties, [tremendous applause,] and where the women have no sense of virtue, and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government. [Great applause.] I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South, in their present condition, would make a burlesque of republican institutions, [laughter and applause,] and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world. [Cheers.] I can understand how in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freemen, with the habits and thoughts of freemen, with families like freemen—can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South, situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would get up to defend negro suffrage there. [Loud applause.] There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated. I told it last Fall. Gen. Grant told me and authorized me to state it—Gen. Sherman told me and authorized me to state it—President Johnson told me and authorized me to state it—*that the attempt to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races.* [That's so.] And let me tell my friend who sits there and makes so much objection, [laughter,] some facts. [Cries, "Put him out!" "Let him be!" "He's quiet now!"] We have lately had a riot in New-Orleans. [Interruption.] There was a clique of men in Washington who began a conspiracy that has lately culminated in New-Orleans. That conspiracy was this: To undertake to get up new revolutionary governments in the Southern States, based on negro suffrage. There was a Convention in Louisiana—a Convention whose functions had ceased two years ago, whose President had refused to call it together, a majority of whose members were unwilling to sit—but this Convention, urged on by some revolutionists in the City of New-Orleans, sought to come together; and for what? To pass new amendments in the State of Louisiana, to give suffrage to the negroes. What was the consequence? What Gen. Grant told me is true; what Gen. Sherman told me is true; what Thomas Jefferson said many years ago—that the attempt to place these two races in large numbers side by side upon the same equality, in a free Government, will of necessity breed a war of races—[applause]—which will result in the end in destroying the colored race. And there is not to be found on this earth a man from whom the colored race should flee as they should flee from that man who undertakes by force, or otherwise, to bring about negro suffrage upon the States of the South at the present time. [Great applause.] No, there is not a proposition that can be conceived so cruel, so heartless, so unrelenting in its consequences upon the negro race, and it will, if undertaken, cover that whole Southern country with blood. [The individual again made some interruption, and there were cries of "Put him out!" "Let him sit, he don't know anything!"] Fellow-citizens, I have said, perhaps, enough on this subject.

I tell you what every sensible man at the South will tell you, what the best Generals of our armies know, what Mr. Johnson (who has lived his whole life at the South) knows, what Thomas Jefferson has declared in his works—that it is utterly impossible, in the present condition of things, to place those two races, with equal power, in large numbers, in the same Government. Here in New-York you can do so; there are not enough to count. We can do it in Wisconsin. They can do it in New-England. But the moment you undertake to do it in the Southern States it will be the beginning of turmoil, bloodshed and civil war between the two races which a standing army of two hundred thousand men cannot prevent.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

But there is another proposition contained in this proposed amendment of the Constitution, to wit: the disfranchisement forever of all the men of the South who ever held any kind of office, requiring them to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which applies to almost every office, State or Federal, and every member of the Legislature, and every Judge of every Court, and every executive officer of any kind throughout the whole of those States; and the proposition of Congress is to disfranchise these men forever. Now, fellow-citizens, in the whole history of modern times you cannot find a proposition equal to that! No, sir; not even when Poland was crushed under the iron heel of Russia did the ukase of the emperor go to the length of that. The ukase of the Emperor of Russia admitted the people of Poland to rights, and dignities, and honors, according to their merits. Nor in the civil wars of England is anything like this to be found; or in the civil wars of France, when the victorious party had conquered the party in war against it. Is that the way to make peace? *To disfranchise the whole heart and brain of the South, to make them your eternal enemies, never to forgive them, never to relent—is this the true doctrine of statesmen who desire to heal?* How was it with Lord Hale, who served as the Chief-Justice under the rebellion? How was it upon the restoration? Was he disfranchised? He was made Chief-Justice under the incoming King, although he had been a Chief-Justice under the rebellion. And yet men talk of statesmanship, talk of wisdom, talk about reading the history of the world, claim to be Christians, and yet never can forgive! [Great applause.]

THE REBEL DEBT.

There are other sections in this amendment; a section in reference to the rebel debt; sections, also, in reference to the Federal debt; sections which, if there was any necessity for them, might be well enough. No man supposes that we are to repudiate the Federal debt, when every man is interested in sustaining it. No man can ever be so foolish, in my judgment, as to suppose that any Congress can ever assume the rebel debt; that the rebels themselves would ever desire to assume that debt in addition to the Federal debt which is already upon them. [Laughter.] But suppose these two sections, if standing by themselves, were such that the American people would adopt them, it is impossible to adopt the good section without the bad also. Congress would not give to the people the poor privilege of voting upon the sections separately. They must vote for them all or against them all. They cannot vote for the good sections and reject the bad ones. Never in the whole history of this Government, and especially in the history of any constitutional amendment, has such an outrageous proceeding been proposed by Congress. Congress has always submitted amendments section by section, separately, so that the States could ratify one and reject the other. But not so here. The States must ratify them all altogether or none, swallowing them whole—good, bad and indifferent.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

What is this action of Congress founded upon? What are the ideas that underlie it? I can tell you. There are three of them. I have no doubt our friend here ascertains them all. [Laughter.] The first is that it is necessary to reduce the representation of the Southern States. That is one idea. Now, my friends and fellow-citizens, it is not necessary to reduce them at all. They are reduced by the very operation of the war. Of all the able-bodied men of the South one-fourth have perished. Of the colored population of the South one-fourth below the Potomac have already disappeared. I state this upon the authority of the best Generals in the army—upon the authority of Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, one of the largest slaveholders of the South—of Randall Hunt, of New-Orleans, who knows well of what he speaks—of Capt. Haney, who aided in taking a census in order to ascertain the number of the colored population in some of the districts of Louisiana. One-fourth of the colored men South of the Potomac have already disappeared, and by 1870, when you come to take your new census, your two-fifths that would have been added in consequence of their freedom are already gone.

Force negro suffrage on those States, and in the course of ten years two-thirds of them will be gone. Therefore, fellow-citizens, there is no great fear. If the Constitution shall remain unchanged, and in the course of a few years you take the new census for the basis of representation in the Southern States, there is nothing for us to be alarmed at. The North has been increasing—overwhelmingly increasing, while the South has been decreasing. And if the South has been increasing at all, it has not been by the negroes or rebels. It is because Northern men and Northern soldiers have been going in by thousands and hundreds of thousands to cultivate the fields of the South, and if they increase its representation why should we object? Who should object to an increase in the South that comes from our own emigration from the North? But there will be no great increase. Wherefore this apprehension of the necessity for the reduction of the representation of the South? There is another idea which is appealed to—an apprehension by which they try to frighten the people of the North, and especially those who own any of the bonds of the United States, to wit: there is greater danger of assuming the rebel debt. I should like to see the first member of Congress who dare vote for it.

DISTRUST.

Now I will tell you the third idea upon which this thing is based, to wit: distrust of the good sense of the people both North and South. I can tolerate a man who distrusts the people of the South, for he can say "Have they not been in rebellion—have they not undertaken to destroy the Government?" But how can I tolerate a man that distrusts the people of the North? Look at it, the people of the North have a majority of eighty in the House of Representatives. How is this majority to be overcome? Is it to be supposed that the people of the North will elect a Congress in which they have a majority of eighty, in which that eighty will be so corrupted and seduced as to assume the rebel debt, and repudiate the Federal debt? You must have great confidence in the American people to believe that! Why, fellow-citizens, what is it but to distrust ourselves? Do you suppose that these men of the South are to be so much superior to the men of the North that we are to be ruled by the South, when we have a majority of eighty? Is it possible that we of the North who have conquered the South, to whom they have surrendered not only their armies, but the cause of the conflict by giving up Slavery, root and branch—by giving up the pretended right of secession forever—how is it possible, I say, that we who have conquered them in arms should tremble before them in council? Are we not equal to them of the South? Cannot the people of the North choose representatives who will be equally true, equally intelligent, equally brave with those of the South, to meet them both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate? But what do we hear on this subject? Oh! there must be equality before the law! And yet how is it in the Senate? Do the men of New-York have an equal voice with the men of New-England? [Voice: "Not a bit of it."] The State of New-York, with her four millions, has two votes, while the States of New-England, with their six millions, have twelve votes in the Senate. And that is what you call equality. Talk about equality of representation between the North and the South! If we are going into this question, let me say to my friends we have to deal with New-England. She has a dominant voice in the Senate to which she is not of right entitled, if this new distribution of power is to be made. I am willing to stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it. I am willing to submit to the Constitution and let little Rhode Island speak just as loud a voice in the Senate as the State of New-York. But if you insist upon amending the Constitution, in order to make things all right, I insist that there are other changes to be made. [Applause.] And it is a dangerous doctrine for New-England to talk about inequalities. She had better be silent.

PEACE.

Fellow-citizens: The time has come when we should have peace—and peace as a reality. The wild Indians on the plains can teach us wisdom and statesmanship. [Laughter and Applause.] The Camanches, Arrapahoes, even the Apaches, the wildest Indian of the plains, after they had been at war, knew better how to make peace. [Laughter.] What do they do, Sir? They come together, they lay down their weapons of warfare, bury the tomahawk, and smoke the pipe of peace—they shake hands and say, we are friends, not enemies, and peace is made. And yet, fellow-citizens, has it come to this, that in this nineteenth century, enlightened men—with the history of the world before us—professing to be Christians and to know statesmanship, when war is over and blood has ceased to flow, we do not know enough to shake hands and make peace? Have we not at the North already suffered enough in this terrible civil war? And have not the people of the South suffered beyond all description? Their sons, too, have perished, but not like ours, in a cause which has triumphed; but in a cause which has failed and is forever overwhelmed with ignominy and defeat. Their country has been ravaged by war. Fire and sword have swept it everywhere. If you follow in that broad black track of forty miles in width—of Sherman's march through the South—do you not see enough in all the misery which has arisen there to satisfy even those who cry "Vengeance—Woe to the conquered?" [Applause.] I know, Sir, there have been times in the midst of this conflict, while the war was raging, when I have been called to urge my countrymen to the terrible struggle, when I, too, have given utterance to feelings of vindictiveness, almost of unutterable vengeance, against the rebellion and its authors. But when the war is over, when they surrender, when they say we give it up; when they say we have fought it out to the bitter end; when they say we have appealed to the God of battles, and the God of battles has decided against us, we make no further struggle; when they bend before our conquering power, in my heart can I find it to say to my countrymen: "Strike them again?" [Applause.] No, Sir! Who can strike a fallen foe?

A WARFARE OF OPINION.

When the war of blood is over, then there arises a moral warfare. Our warfare with the South is now a warfare of opinion, and in a moral warfare what weapons are the strongest? Magnanimity and generosity. Love is stronger than hatred. You can conquer your enemy in a moral warfare more by magnanimity, generosity and affection, than by harsh words, vengeance and denunciation. [Cheers.] Such is the doctrine of Christianity, taught by our Saviour two thousand years ago. Such are the teachings of all history; such are the teachings of all statesmanship. Napoleon, even, who was the great model of a conquerer, declared the moment that a victory was won that there were no more enemies. Enemies cease when victories are won. They are then to be treated as our friends, and our fellow-citizens. In conclusion I will bring to you the illustration which I used once on a former occasion: When Latium rebelled against Rome, and was subdued by her armies, the question came, what shall be done with Latium, and the people of Latium? "Make them our fellow-citizens," said the great Camillus; "and thus add to the glory and the power of Rome!"

THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS IN OHIO.

Letter of Hon. Thomas Ewing—Delegates.

The telegraph has already reported the proceedings of the Convention of National Unionists, held at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 7. The letter from Hon. Thomas Ewing, which was read, was an able production. He says:

LANCASTER, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

Hon. O. H. Browning:

Dear Sir: Your letter inclosing a copy of a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th inst., has long been before me. I at once expressed to you my hearty concurrence in its objects, but causes not within my control have thus far delayed me in giving, as I then promised, more definitely and at large my views on the subject. We all feel, I know, that the condition of the country is unsettled. It is, in some respects, anomalous. The different departments of the Government do not move harmoniously in their proper spheres, but in some respects retard and disturb the action of each other. The evil requires a remedy which can only be applied on a careful investigation of its causes. It is most important that we should have a distinct understanding of the present condition of our country, the State of its organic law, as settled by recent events, and a consideration of the errors and irregularities by which its action is disturbed, and make a fair presentation of these matters to the public, without a mixture of the passion or prejudices of party, that they may apply the corrections. This is, as I understand it, the object of the proposed Convention. To this object I am desirous to lend my feeble aid as one among the thousands whose aggregate judgment makes up public opinion. A large proportion of the leading men of the South have for more than thirty years past been taught in the school of disunion, reared up and educated in the political faith that allegiance to the State is paramount to allegiance to the Union, and that a citizen of the State may, at the command of his State, lawfully bear arms and wage war against the United States, and as a corollery against any one or more of the sister States. This is not new doctrine. It is the same which, under forms of government, distracted Europe for more than six hundred years, made every barony and castle generally a robbers' stronghold, and the whole country a military encampment. Those holding the physical force in eleven States, in 1861, decided in convention their secession from the Union, expelled its officers, and repudiated its loans, and stood prepared to maintain, as far as they might by force of arms, distinct and independent nationalities, confederated for the purpose of attack or defence against the Union, as a common enemy. On the other hand, we asserted the absolute integrity of the Union; that no State could secede from, or cease to be an integral part of the Union; that its laws, constitutionally enacted, were of binding force in all the States and Territories; and to levy war, or oppose armed resistance to the execution of the laws of the Union, was treason, even though such resistance were in obedience to a law of a State and to the mandate of its authority. *And it is this on which the issue was taken between the Union and those holding the physical power in the eleven seceding States.* A civil war was the consequence; great in its magnitude, great in its result. The supremacy of the Union has been maintained. The illegal and revolutionary declaration of secession has been annulled, together with the ordinances in their support and maintenance, and the several States, so far as their official acts can effect that object, have resumed each its place as members of the Union, and acknowledged the supremacy of its laws. *We have contended throughout the contest that the seceding States were States of the Union, and that the citizens of those States who, in any way, acted in the revolt, were guilty of treason. This point is now yielded. It is settled, and not open to discussion.* Your call invites only those who hold the Union in their case indissoluble and perpetual, and it declares that no delegate will take a seat in the convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially indorse the great principle above announced. This I most heartily approve. I would not willingly meet in council or join in political action with those, if such there be, who would again open that question, the agitation of which has inflicted such untold misery upon the country. I assume, therefore, that *the laws of the Union enacted pursuant to the Constitution are permanent, neither weakened nor affected by the laws of the State; that no State can secede from the Union, either temporarily or permanently; that no ordinances of secession, though bearing the names of the States, were the acts of unauthorized men, who temporarily usurped power;* that during the whole contest from its beginning to its close, each and all the States, notwithstanding their ordinances of secession, *were States of the Union and in the Union,* and at the close of the contest the usurped power was withdrawn, and the supremacy of the Union acknowledged by the authorities of the States. It follows as a necessary consequence that even in the heat and violence of the rebellion the States in which rebel violence most prevailed, were each and all of them as States entitled to their representation in the two Houses of Congress. Such was clearly the understanding of the Statesmen who then ruled the stormy scene. Tennessee was represented after the ordinance of secession, in that State, was passed, and *I know it was the expressed wish of President Lincoln that Borland, the Senator from Arkansas, whose term was not expired, and who had taken no part in the rebellion, should come to Washington and resume his seat in the Senate.*

Mr. Ewing then goes into a long and exhaustive discussion of the constitutional questions involved, and says:

There seems to be no agreement on the points in which it is charged that the President erred. Every act and each conservative omission to an act is objected to by different individuals. The only particular in which they agree is that he did not, in all things, conform to the will of Congress. He had opinions of his own, and expressed them in time and in form, as by the Constitution. But other objections were urged. Senator Trumbull, in a speech lately delivered to his constituents, claims that the President did not punish traitors sufficiently; in other words, that there had not been enough blood shed, or that there had not been pain and misery, poverty and privations enough brought upon the people of the land to teach them that rebellion was unprofitable. Mr. Trumbull, had his views been carried out in detail, would have taught them well that submission was even less profitable than rebellion. And I would ask under what law, after the war had ceased, could the President hang, or shoot, or imprison those who had been traitors? The matter must have been submitted to courts of justice, and no time had elapsed sufficient to organize and officer courts and bring to trial a hundred thousand criminals for treason. Mr. Trumbull, and I take him as a fair specimen of the violent members of his party, claimed that the President, in a conversation with them, seemed to yield to the opinion, or expressed the opinion, that the laws should be rigidly executed against those who violated them. When he conversed with Mr. Trumbull, according to the account we have of the conversation, he seemed to be smarting under the infliction of heavy, recent wrongs, and he spoke with feelings of indignation and resentment common to men, and justifiable in their private stations, But when he became President of the United States, these feelings ought to have been, and I trust they have been, suppressed, and his personal wrongs forgotten. His office was then the restorer of public peace and order—not the avenger of private wrongs, or the instrument by which private vengeance might be gratified; it became a question what was the best mode of reconciling all men to their conditions, and establishing peace and harmony in the country. That popular passions and prejudices still exist in the South is undoubted. The opinions of men as to their abstract rights are not changed, for no man or men were ever reasoned into a change of opinion by the cannon or the bayonet, though they may be well taught to live at peace and enjoy freedom and safety of life and property under a regular constitutional government, rather than to suffer a repitition of the horrors and desolation of a civil war. It is the remark of a writer who lived through the French Revolution, who reasoned sagely and observed much, that "the remedy for popular passions is to be found, not in despotism or arbitrary infliction, but in the assumed sovereignty of the law." For these reasons I do not unite in the censure which Senator Trumbull casts upon the President, because we discover human feelings in his official action for the miseries of those who had most wronged him, especially as I am conscious that this kindness and forbearance tended much more than severity to the establishment of union and harmony. I am not the apologist of the President. It is simply my aim to do him and all others right and justice according to my own conceptions. In these I may greatly err, but my opinions are formed on passing events, and with a view only to the interests of my country. It is idle to impugn the motives and apply personal abuse to those who differ with us in political opinions. To call names, to use contemptuous epithets, and thus depreciate personally those whose arguments we find to be unanswerable. There is much of this that is neither creditable nor statesmanlike in the speech of Mr. Trumbull, which is now before me; but I will not comment upon it. My wish is that the Republican Party, very many of whose members I highly respect, may return to the path of constitutional rectitude, and walking in that path, I wish them a long and successful administration of their appropriate sphere in the affairs of Government; but if they and the Constitution and the Union cannot exist together, I as earnestly desire their speedy and final overthrow. Practically, my opinion is that a humane forbearance in the execution of penal law, which should make the interest of men to prefer the Union, and law and order to anarchy, is the only sound policy. Some will undoubtedly become outlaws, but as few as possible; some will be driven to that condition, and the few that, having been allowed the privilege of citizens and their right of property, who choose to form themselves into predatory bands, whether they plunder upon land or water, should be exterminated as enemies of the human race. I hope much from the good effect of your Convention. I am sure that it will be conducted in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, at the same time with firmness and decision; I trust much in its effect on public opinion—much, indeed, in its effect on the opinions and actions of the present Congress. Indeed, I hope at the next session of the Congress to find a state of feeling such that no considerable changes may be necessary to secure the triumphs of constitutional law, and the union, peace and prosperity of every part of our common country.

I am very respectfully yours, T. EWING.

To Hon. O. H. Browning, Washington City, D. C.

THE DELEGATION.

Senatorial Delegates—Hons. Thomas Ewing, W. S. Groesbeck, L. D. Campbell and James B. Steedman. Alternates—Jos. H. Geiger, Thomas Sherlock, M. R. Waite and O. C. Scoville.

First District—Larz Anderson, Joseph E. Egly.
Second—C. W. Moulton, Theo. Cook.
Third—A. D. McCook, Durbin Ward.
Fourth—John E. Cummins, D. M. Fleming.
Fifth—No appointment.
Sixth—J. W. Warner, J. A. Penn.
Seventh—G. H. Hinkle, Charles W. Dwyer.
Eighth—J. W. Donovan, John Bartram.
Ninth—T. C. McEwan, A. D. Skillinger.
Tenth—A. G. Clark, Jesse Norton.
Eleventh—John A. Tooley, Smith Grimes.
Twelfth—O. E. Davis, W. M. Bowman.
Thirteenth—W. H. Ball, J. T. Anderson.
Fourteenth—R. B. Shank, Capt. Sherlock.
Fifteenth—W. P. Richardson.
Sixteenth—A. V. Ready, A. Forbes.
Seventeenth—Isaac Uhlman, Ashford Ammen.
Eighteenth—No appointment.
Nineteenth—Charles S. Colton, D. Kinney, jr.

A like number of alternates from each district was also agreed upon.

THE FANEUIL HALL CONVENTION.

Speech of Gen. John L. Swift.

At the Faneuil Hall Convention on Wednesday, Gen. John L. Swift, well known as an old free-soiler, made an address, in the course of which he said:

In the gigantic contest so soon to sweep over this country vast issues are presented to us. Whoever approaches those issues without the profoundest sense of awe and responsibility does not well understand their importance or their significance. It is no period for the trivialities or the humors of an ordinary political campaign. It is a question of peace, with its incalculable possibilities for individual happiness and for the national honor and advancement, or of war—if not of blood and rapine, a war of hatred, and rancor, and rage between sections, paralyzing the arm of industry, smiting the chances of prosperity, and preventing a recuperation of the unfortunate domain desolated by war, and a contest which can only end in the iron rule of despotism for one portion of our beloved country, and of sad riot, misrule and anarchy for the other. In such a contest as that, I for one have no hesitation where to go. [Applause.] And as I believe in the living God, I have no doubt how the people will decide these issues. [Applause.] I know the enemies of our public peace, who will not give us to-day the glorious fruition of our late lamentable but triumphant war; who will not let us again be one people, with one common and glorious destiny, are momentarily powerful in their party discipline and in their deep-rooted prejudices; but their strongest moment is the present time. After a mistaken pulpit—an energetic, able and interested press—and an emasculated Congress [laughter]—have been in full blast for eight months, they have been enabled to keep together their forces by an erroneous and vicious public opinion. But upon this day, my countrymen, the friends of an inseparable Union and unspotted flag will commence to fall into line. One week from to-day, or within one week, the grand army of the Constitutional defenders of the Republic will array themselves in the city of Philadelphia, where the foundation stones of our temple of liberty were planted, and their power will be felt.

From that time the ranks of the foe will commence to thin, their partisan guns will commence to be silenced, and their sectional banners will commence to disappear; and I say to you that we shall be ready to meet them. Whether it is on the question of negro suffrage, which they have treacherously abandoned in the halls of legislation, to agitate it before the people on the stump; whether it is in regard to their deceptive proposition for a constitutional amendment, made under the pretext of securing the public debt, and of securing equality of representation, but so framed as to defeat its own purpose; whether it is in regard to their infamous warfare upon Andrew Johnson, who, in the catholic spirit which animated George Washington, and in the lofty faith of Thomas Jefferson, has conducted the Government for the best interests of all, and for the proper security of all our national duties and national obligations; whether it is in regard to their heartless sneers against the executive for his generous efforts to place in the hands of the soldiers and sailors of the country the emoluments of the country which they have rescued from destruction and decay; or whether, my countrymen, it is with regard to the propriety of the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress in legislating for two-thirds of the Republic and taking pay for the whole of it, [laughter and applause,] or whatever the issue, we will meet them, and in place after place, they will be driven to the wall. As for me, all I have to say is, that while my strength holds out, by day and by night, you can count me in for that fight. [Loud applause.] A distinguished person in this Commonwealth took occasion, a few nights ago, to allude to so humble an individual as myself in a rather slighting manner, as being in the confidence of the National Administration. Well, I should consider it, and do consider it an honor to be in that confidence; and if Henry Wilson has not the confidence of that administration, (which seems to trouble him very much,) it is because he has abandoned the principles on which he helped elect Andrew Johnson, and has proved recreant to the teachings of twenty years of his past life. [Loud applause.] He occupies a Senatorial position. In that particular he is my superior. But in devotion to my country, in faithful adherence to the right, as God gives me to see the right, and in native capacity to judge what that right is, I, without any great over-estimate of my own abilities, will venture to say he is not my superior. [Applause and cries of "Good."] I do not, however, intend to mar the deliberations of this body by lugging a foreign element into our deliberations. My account with the Senator will be settled before the people of this old Commonwealth, whom I love, and before whom I challenge him and all comers to meet me and try titles with regard to fidelity, to principle and service to the country of my birth.

I only say this: The Senator says that John L. Swift could not be elected to any office in any free State of this country. Whether that is so or not I neither know nor care, for I am no candidate; but it would have been true if said of me fifteen years ago, when I started with Henry Wilson to help organize the Free-soil Party. Then there was no constituency that could have elected either of us. But I lived to see that party grow, and Henry Wilson elected to the United States Senate; and I shall live to see the National Union Party grow, and to see, in a few years, Henry Wilson walk out of the Senate Chamber of the United States with more unanimity than he ever went in. [Enthusiastic applause.] We are only opening the campaign now. This is hardly a fair start. I do not wonder the gentleman is troubled. He will be far more disconcerted before the three months roll round to the next election. For myself, party is less to me than country; and as for me, I care not who I am with to-day or who is with me. If we are right that is all-sufficient. And if it is not right to stand by the Union and equality of these States; if it is not right to hold to the doctrine that communities have the God-given privilege to regulate their own internal affairs and institutions, then there is no right under high Heaven.

The Feeling in Texas—Letter from Hon E. W. Cave to Gov. Throckmorton.

We have already mentioned the fact that Hon. E. W. Cave, of Texas, had declined the position of Secretary of State tendered him by Gov. Throckmorton. Mr. Cave occupied that position under Sam. Houston, and was removed because he refused to take the oath sustaining the Convention of 1861. He was originally opposed to the secession of the State, as was Gov. Throckmorton, but when the war came, like him, joined earnestly in the support of the South. The following is his letter declining the office of Secretary of State:

HOUSTON, July 17, 1866.

Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, Governor (elect) of Texas:

Sir: In tendering me the post of Secretary of State under your coming administration, you have manifested a confidence in me entitling you to my warmest thanks.

Involved as I am in business, its associations and duties have so grown upon me, that I am now compelled to decline an honor which my feelings prompt me to accept.

Inspired by the generous policy of the President the great masses of Texas have deemed the duties of the hour superior to the opinions and prejudices of the post, and, discarding all other considerations, have made you the exponent of their willingness to aid in the great work of restoration.

Believing that policy to be based on justice to the Government, which has maintained its national integrity, and a regard for those principles of constitutional liberty which, cloted with the rights of representative Government, the people of all the States, they have chosen rather to sustain its undoubted friends than to be ranked with those who would sacrifice to sectional vengeance those guarantees for regulated government, dear alike to the friends of freedom in all sections of the Union.

While yielding a cheering obedience to the demands of constituted authority, and giving that earnest of allegiance which their unanimous participation in the late election has afforded, they have, at the same time, made a generous response to the Chief Executive, determining rathing to trust in the "sober second thought" of the American people than to realize temporary political security by the sacrifice of every principle of gratitude and honor.

Born of the generous feelings which common misfortune and danger create in the breasts of honorable men, the conservative sentiment of Texas appeals to the confidence of the brave and the generous, who, sustaining the Union in its time of danger, now have no other object than to insure its perpetuity through the restoration of peace and harmony. May I not trust, sir, that this sentiment may soon be cheered by the grand spectacle presented in the concentration of the wise and good of all parties for the overthrow of that fell spirit of sectionalism which mars the progress of fraternal feeling, and now, under the plea of contributing to the national security, would bind the broad and expansive spirit of our institutions with the shackles of centralization.

Believing that the guarantees presented in your past conservatism as a statesman, your connection with so much that has contributed to the prosperity of Texas, your devotion to her people in the time of their adversity, and the declaration of your principles, as enunciated in your late utterances, afford the assurance that your administration will not only carry Texas forward in the march of material advancement; but that it will also be acceptable to the National Government and in harmony with the conservative sentiment of the North, I shall retain for myself the pleasure of sharing in these happy results as a private citizen, with as much zest as though occupying once again the scene of my former labors.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant, E. W. CAVE.

The North Carolina Elections.

Returns from the late election in North Carolina on the amended Constitution come in very slowly. The Raleigh papers of Tuesday, furnish some additional returns:

Wake County—Ratification, 444; rejection, 292.
High Point—Ratification, 41; rejection, 80.
Newbern—Ratification, 23; rejection, 186.
Goldsboro—Ratification, 5; rejection, 121.

A correspondent of the Danville *Times* says that at Yanceyville, on the first day, nine-tenths of the vote was against ratification.

Guilford, as far as heard from—Ratification, 261; rejection, 152.
Oxford—Ratification, 48; rejection, 78.
Williamsboro—Ratification, 1; rejection, 39.
Henderson—Ratification, 19; rejection, 53.
Franklinton—Ratification, —; rejection, 73.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A PICKPOCKET RAID.

New and Complete Detective System at Work—Over Eighty Policemen on Special Duty—Consternation Among the Thieves and their Confederates.

One of the most important reforms introduced by the Inspectors of Police since they assumed the direct supervision of the Metropolitan Detective force, was yesterday inaugurated. This is nothing less than a systematic plan of operations, having for its special object the dispersion and annihilation of the numerous and daring gangs of pickpockets who hourly infest our city cars and stages. That it will prove highly successful no one conversant with the matter can for a moment doubt. Roused by the constant string of complaints being brought to Police Headquarters, the Police Commissioners determined to put a sudden and effectual stop to the nefarious operations of the three thousand professional pickpockets who daily ply their avocation on nearly every car and stage engaged in the passenger traffic in this City. With this end in view, instructions were given to Police Inspectors to determine upon and perfect the details for a plan of operations which would result in breaking up every gang of pickpockets, as well as the stoppage of the shoplifting system, now so frequently practiced in our leading stores and thoroughfares.

In accordance with these general instructions, Inspectors Carpenter, Dilks and Leonard consulted together on the subject and sketched out the rough draft of the plan proposed, which was fully approved by the Commissioners. A meeting of the Police Captains was then called and held on Thursday last, when the details of the scheme of operations was fully explained to them. These consisted of three general outlines. The first was for each Captain to select two men from the force under his command who were both experienced and capable, and who had a complete knowledge of the professional thieves abounding in his own Precinct. These men were to be detailed on special detective duty until further orders, and directed to dress in citizen clothes and patrol that portion of the leading thoroughfares of travel that belongs to their own district, and arrest every pickpocket or shop-lifter they might notice in crowds, cars or stages, no matter whether they were at work or not. Each professional thief so arrested was to be escorted direct to Police Headquarters at No. 300 Mulberry-street, where they would be compelled to sit for their photographs, and then taken to one of the Police Courts and committed to Blackwell's Island for three months as vagrants. If caught in the act of thieving criminal prosecution would be instituted with a view to their incarceration for a longer term in Sing Sing Prison. It is also the intention of the police authorities to send copies of the potographic portraits to each Police Station in this City and Brooklyn, and copies of the shoplifters' photographs to every leading dry goods, clothing, jewelry and fancy store in the city, for the information and caution of the salesmen.

The Captains of the different Police Precincts in New-York and Brooklyn seemed delighted at the prospect of a determined raid upon the light-fingered gentry and their dangerous confederates, and manifested a warm desire to lend their coöperation to the praiseworthy efforts of the Inspectors. Actuated by these motives each Captain, on his return to his quarters, selected two of his most reliable and efficient patrolmen, and instructed them in their new duties, explaining the minutiæ of the proposed raid, and informing them that it would henceforth be "war to the knife." These special detectives were also ordered to report to the Inspectors yesterday morning for examination, so that there could be no possible hitch in the successful operations about to be inaugurated.

It was intended to commence this wholesale arrest of professional pickpockets and shoplifters on Monday, but an accident precipitated matters, and the orders were issued to commence at once. While the Inspectors were examining the special detectives and correcting a few errors in the details of the plan, Detectives Tiemann and Wilson happened to run across four young pickpockets in a Fourth-avenue car, and as the gang were evidently "working" the car, the officers arrested and conveyed them to the Central Office. Almost at the same time Officer Woolsey, of the Broadway Squad, noticed a well-known shoplifter, named Maggie Stewart, going in and out of several Broadway stores, in company with her male partner, who is known as "Taylor." He accordingly arrested both and brought them to Police Headquarters. The arrival of these prisoners at the Inspector's office caused considerable merriment among those who had already crowded it to excess. The prisoners were ushered into the immediate presence of Inspectors Carpenter and Leonard, when the former addressed them in the following language:

"I am sorry we are not quite prepared to receive you and send you to the Island, for that institution does not receive visitors at present. The Commissioners of Police have directed us to break up the pickpocket gangs who now infest the cars and stages. The public demands it, and a universal howl of indignation has gone up against your depredations. We are to see that you are broken up and dispersed, or we are to lose our heads. We are going to perform this duty and stop your future operations, and I give you fair warning of the fact. We have selected competent men from all parts of the City, whose exclusive duty will be to arrest you on all stages and cars, and whenever you attempt to "work mobs" in the streets. When you are arrested on suspicion you will be brought here and compelled to sit for your photographs, and then sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants. We have consulted with the Police Magistrates, and all well-known pickpockets and shoplifters brought before them will be committed for three months on the Island under the law of last year. If I hear of any of you offering a bribe to an officer not to bring you here, I will not say now what we will do to you, but we will find some means to punish you. My brother Inspectors and myself are determined to break up your gangs, and I for one am determined to do so if I have to kill some of you, and I would as soon kill you as not."

The prisoners appeared quite startled and dumbfoundered at the energetic language of Mr. Carpenter, as well as at the extensive scheme of operations so soon to be put in force against them. They did not utter a word, but gazed at one another in blank astonishment, seeming to doubt their senses. As the Inspectors' were about to dismiss the prisoners, a gentleman came into the office and gave information of the fact that he had been robbed of a valable diamond pin on a Fourth-avenue car. This gentleman, who gave his name as E'h T. Brown, No. 72½ Irving-place, on turning round suddenly recognized one of the four pickpockets as the one who had robbed him and also stated that he thought the other three were in his company at the time. The man who was recognized gave his name as Jas. Lee, and he was at once taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court, where, on a formal complaint being made against him by Mr. Brown, the prisoner was remanded for examination, to enable the detectives to procure the evidence of the conductor of the car on which the theft was committed. Both Maggie Stewart and her accomplice, after sitting for their photographs, were discharged, with the advice to make themselves scarce, which, no doubt, they will do. Taylor stated that he was 24 years of age, and had no occupation at present, though he had once learned bookkeeping. During yesterday the following additional arrests were made by the Headquarters detectives, and, after being exhibited to the special men, were allowed to depart. To-day the new system will go into full force:

Joseph Clegg, *alias* "English Joe," 27, England.
George St. Clair, 21, Canada.
James Petrie, *alias* "Scotch Jimmy, 23, Scotland.
John Clark, *alias* "Bombon," 18, United States.
William Welsh, 28, United States.
William Johnson, *alias* "Tip Little," 25, United States.
John Jaques, *alias* John Hart, 20, United States.
Michael Scott, *alias* "Roach," 24, United States
Ike Austin *alias* Felix Larkin, 25, and native of United States.
James Lee, *alias* Thomas Mulligan, 28, native of United States.
Henry Skinner, 32, Ireland.
John Keefe, *alias* "John the Greek," 29, Ireland.
Allen Taylor, 32, England.
John Richards, *alias* "Scotty," 25, Scotland.
Geo. Wilson, *alias* Willy, 25, United States.
Chas. Pierce, 28, United States.
Wm. Davis, *alias* "Danigan," 19 United States.
John A. McGuire, 24, Ireland.
Daniel Noland, *alias* "Cranky Dan," 23, Ireland.
James Dolan, *alias* "Fatty Davis," 26, United States.
John Mullen, 29, Ireland.

It is the intention of the Inspectors to see the managers of the different car and stage routes as soon as possible, and if possible come to an understanding in regard to the free transportation of the Special Detectives as they patrol the City in search of thieves. No doubt tickets will be issued to these men, so that the conductors and other employes of the roads will not be cognizant of their presence.

These special detectives commenced prospecting for professional thieves yesterday afternoon, but of course the number of arrests were comparatively small, as the system has not yet got into working order. It is understood that the orders from the Police Commissioners to the Inspectors for the suppression of the pick-pocket and shop-lifting nuisance, are strict and decisive, and the Inspectors have gone into the work with ardor and energy. The Senior Inspector, Mr. Daniel Carpenter, manifests the greatest enthusiasm in the matter, and declared to our reporter that he would break up this abominable system of thieving or resign the position which he has so long held. The class of men appearing in the Inspector's office yesterday morning, and reporting there for special duty, spoke well for the discretion exercised by the Police Captains, and the men themselves were evidently animated by a desire to further the efforts and intentions of their superiors to the utmost of their power. That the new system of operation will result in freeing our City cars and stages of the pickpockets no one conversant with the subject can doubt. Our leading retail dealers will also find that their wares will, for the present at least, be unmolested by the professional shoplifters who formerly infested their premises.

CHOLERA.

History of the Epidemic on Blackwell's Island—Cholera on Staten Island, at Mount Vernon and Elsewhere—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

The following papers, which were received by the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, tell their own story:

BOARD OF HEALTH ROOMS, Aug. 10, 1866.

To the President Metropolitan Board of Health:

On the 3d day of August the Chairman of the Committee for Sanitary Inspection, by authority of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital, (which Board has authority under the Commissioners of Charities, in all the medical service on Blackwell's Island,) conferred with the officers of the Board of Health concerning the means for arresting the epidemic that has so suddenly begun its ravages in the workhouse. The localizing causes and the best means of quickly controlling them and the infection of cholera were considered.

The opinions then expressed were fully indorsed by the Commission of Charities in the authority they wisely gave their Committee. The results are made known in the accompanying note from Prof. Frank H. Hamilton. It is a most instructive lesson in Hygiene.

The note we append concerning the island and edifices may properly accompany Prof. Hamilton's report if publicly used. The record will help the world in its warfare against cholera.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS.

No. 64 MADISON-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

E. Harris, M. D., Corresponding Secretary M. B. H.:

Sir: The first case of cholera occurred in the Workhouse on the 28th of July; the last case on the 6th of of August. The epidemic continued, therefore, nine days, during which period, of about 800 inmates, 123 died. I do not mention one case reported on the 8th of August, because, as I understand, the person was admitted only the night before; I do not think the disease was contracted in the Workhouse.

You know the building very well. It is admirably constructed for the purposes for which it is designed, and, so far as my observation extends, it is always perfectly clean. Until now, the inmates have been as healthy as this class of people are usually found to be.

The explanation of the rapid propagation and fatality of the disease after it once had gained admission, was believed to be mainly confinement and crowding. It was observed that the cholera was for several days exclusively among the women. The women had the smallest apartments, were most crowded in their cells, and, with few exceptions, were employed within the building in close contact with each other during the day. The men were employed mostly in the quarries, out doors.

On Wednesday, when the epidemic was at its height, the first of August, I gave my pledge to the Board of Commissioners and to Mr. Schultz, President of the Board of Health, in your presence, that I would drive the cholera from the Work-house in from three to five days. I said this in no spirit of boasting, but in simple reliance on the well-known and established laws of Hygiene. The Commissioners executed literally and promptly every order which was given by the Committee.

The epidemic began to decline from the day they were fully carried out, and on Monday last the pledge was redeemed. The following is a summary of the sanitary means adopted;

The inmates were distributed as far as the vacant places in the building would permit; the cell doors were left open at night; the night-buckets were supplied with disinfectants and left outside; the women's cooking rooms were converted into hospital wards, and the women were kept out of doors from morning until night; corn meal and molasses were taken from the dietary, coffee, tea, and vegetables were added; at night each inmate was required to take: whisky one ounce, water three ounces, tincture of capsicum fifteen drops. [These people are our city vagrants, and probably are habitually intemperate.] A variety of disinfectants were employed freely and constantly in every vessel and closet which received the excreta; even the excreta from the stomach were disinfected immediately after they were received into a vessel or fell upon the floor; stoves were placed in each hospital ward to insure a draft; all windows were kept open night and day; the clothing taken from cholera patients was sent directly to the boilers; a ward was established for patients with the diarrhœa, and the value of this measure is shown by the fact that of the large number received into this ward only one died. It was difficult, however, to persuade these poor creatures to report themselves at this stage of the disease.

From the Workhouse the cholera has spread to every other building on the Island, except, I think, to the "Madhouse," the pavilion attached to the Male Almshouse and the Fever Pavilion. In none, however, has it proved so fatal as in the Workhouse.

The same sanitary measures have been adopted, with slight modifications, in each department, but they cannot be applied with so much vigor to the Lunatic Asylum, the Almshouse or the General Hospital. These buildings are all crowded, and the inmates can not be scattered or turned out of doors; consequently, the cholera remains among them, but in a greatly mitigated form. In the Penitentiary it remained but two days.

Connected with the Almshouse are two well-constructed pavilions, lying side and side, separated by only a few feet and a brick wall 10 or 12 feet high. One is occupied by feeble old men, the other by the same class of old women. The only point of difference which I can discover is, that at the time of the outbreak of the cholera, the male pavilion contained only 62 persons, while the female containkd 99. In the first there has not been one case of cholera, in the second 31 have died.

Of 14 house-physicians and surgeons employed in these several buildings, some of whom have been in constant attendance upon the sick, not one has suffered from the epidemic.

Very respectfully, yours,
(Signed,) FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D.

The following note accompanies Dr. Hamilton's report:

Blackwell's Island is surrounded on all sides by a broad belt of salt water, which ebbs and flows with the tide. The Island is composed of primitive rock, covered by porous soil, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. Its trees furnish a proper amount of shade. The buildings, including the Lunatic Asylum, the Workhouse, the Almshouse, Penitentiary, General Hospital, Fever Hospital and Small-pox Hospital, are as perfect in respect to ventilation and other hygienic conditions as any public buildings I have ever seen. They are models in these respects, and deservedly the pride of our City Goverdment. Mr. Lewis W. Leeds, of Philadelphia, the well-known builder, and the gentleman employed by the Government during the late war to attend to the ventilation of United States Hospitals, visited all these buildings with me, and speaks of them in terms of the highest commendation. They are kept always perfectly clean. The Commissioners of Public Charity and Correction, who have the general care of these institutions, are known as our most liberal and intelligent citizens. They visit these buildings themselves every day, and nothing that can contribute to the health of their inmates is over knowingly omitted.

"Charity Hospital" is the term now applied to the General Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and to all the hospital wards in the various buildings.

I think there must be about 4,000 persons on the Island: General Hospital, about 1,000; Penitentiary, 500; Almshouse, 1,400; Workhouse, 800; Lunatic Asylum, (not stated.)

CHOLERA ON STATEN ISLAND.

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Metropolitan Board of Health.

Dear Sir: The fact has come to my knowledge today that during the past 48 hours two fatal cases of cholera have occurred at Stapleton, (Edgewater) Staten Island. I desire to lay before you a few facts relating to the enigmas which render the occurrence of cholera in that particular section of the Sanitary District especially important, demanding the immediate action of the Board of Health for the sanitary welfare of the whole district. The locality of the last case of cholera reported is Bay-street. It is the natural centre for disseminating the infection to the entire island, and to the largest possible number of visitors to the island. The region known as Rocky Hollow is and always has been ready to give full force to cholera epidemics, and it is in proximity to the locality here mentioned. The epidemic of 1854 was fearful in all that section, and in 1856 I had to provide for the sanitary safety of that section by the means in my hands at the Quarantine Hospital. It was, and still is, the most pestilential nest I have ever seen in any suburb of New-York. Again, the villages of Staten Island have rapidly increased in poor as well as rich inhabitants, and among those poor the cholera would soon swell into a dangerous epidemic if unguarded and the streets uncleaned, the privies not disinfected and the people uninstructed in their duties. In your absence and Dr. Dalton's, I have fully expressed to Dr. Lea, the local Sanitary Officer, my views on all these questions. He is very anxious to have the power of the Board brought to bear upon the peril that jeopards the land. It seems a plain case for action to be taken to arrest and prevent pestilence. Street cleansing, privy and domestic disinfection, and the announcement of law and order, will save the population and remove the peril to which the cities are exposed from cholera on that Island.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS.

Immediately upon the reception of the news from Staten Island, orders were sent to the Sanitary Inspector there, requiring him to use disinfectants promptly and without stint.

A SPURIOUS REPORT.

A morning journal having reported many cases of cholera on Bedloe's Island—a depository for the General Government's surplus powder and shot—the Registrar of Records was constrained, yesterday, to write the following card:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

To Col. Wm. J. Sloan, Surgeon and Med. Director, U. S. Army:

Colonel: A false report of cholera and deaths from cholera on Bedloe's Island, seems to have been set afloat for bad purposes last evening. I was informed of the report late in the afternoon by a member of the Board, and replied to him it must be untrue.

No reports or papers of any kind pertaining to the records of this office are allowed to go out of our hands without official verification. And this false report of cholera has no foundation in any statements made to this Bureau. Very truly yours, E. HARRIS.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. Mrs. Richardson, of One Hundred and Ninth-street, near Third-avenue, is ill with cholera.
2. Annie Smith, of No. 252 West Fifty-third-street, is suffering from the same disease.
3. Mary Sullivan, aged eighteen years, native of Ireland, living in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, near Third-avenue, is in the incipient stages of cholera. She was sent to the Red House Hospital.
4. Michael Desmond, aged 21, native of Ireland, No. 549 West Forty-fourth-street, was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital while suffering from an attack of cholera.
5. Elizabeth Winnie, aged 24, a native of England, living in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, was attacked by cholera. Sent to Red House Hospital.
6. Mary Atkins, aged 23, native of Ireland, living at No. 13 Mulberry-street, was attacked by cholera and sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.
7. Patrick Fehan, aged 23, native of Ireland, of No. 38 Whitehall-street, was sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital while suffering from an attack of cholera.
8. Mrs. Conroy, aged 47, native of Ireland, is ill with the cholera at No. 31 Baxter-street.
9. Charles Kerrigan, of No. 63 Clarkson-street, was prostrated by cholera on Friday morning.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. Miss Ida Sharp, aged 15, taken 8th inst; residence St. Felix-street; now improving.
2. Ella Sharp, aged 12 years, No. 5 St. Felix-street. In a critical condition.
3. Chas. Madden, aged 30, residence in Flushing-avenue, collapse.
4. Bridget Semett, residence Jackson-court, collapse.
5. Richard Cunningham, aged 47, taken on the 10th; sent to Cholera Hospital.
6. James Creamer, aged 30, No. 1 State-street; sent to Hospital.
7. John McGuinnan, aged 21, residence Twenty-first-street; taken 6th; died next day. Released from the Jail Saturday last.
8. Mary McGuinnam, residence as above, died on the 7th inst.
9. George Wienthan, 18 years, taken 9th inst.; died on Friday A. M.
10. —— Delany, aged 45, No. 91 Hicks-street, in collapse.
11. A boy named William Wild, 16 years old, of No. 5 Dunham-place, Williamsburgh, ate green apples Thursday and died of cholera on Friday morning.

REPORTS FROM THE INSTITUTIONS.

At the Red House Hospital, yesterday morning, three patients were remaining; two were admitted on Thursday. At the Battery Barracks five patients were admitted on Thursday, four died and thirteen remained under treatment yesterday morning. At Ward's Island Hospital three were admitted on Thursday, one died, and twenty remained yesterday. The name of the person who died on Ward's Island was Wilhelmina Mathias. She was a native of Germany, aged 31 years. The following-named died at the Battery Barracks Hospital on Thursday: Mary Reilly, aged 36, a native of Ireland, of No. 126½ East Eleventh-street; James O'Brien, 26, Ireland, sent from Tombs; Mary McCarthy, 37, Ireland, of No. 16 Mulberry-street; John Hall, colored, 59, United States, Tombs.

CHOLERA AT MOUNT VERNON.

An Irish woman, aged 40 years, who had been in no place where she could have taken cholera infection from any person who had been sick of the malady, was taken down by cholera on Monday night. Dr. B. J. Burnett, a homeopathic physician, we learn from a note to the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health, conquered the disease with homeopathic remedies, and likewise checked the premonitory symptoms in three other cases. The Doctor applied the disinfecting agents which are employed by the Board of Health.

CHOLERA IN TRENTON.

A few cases of cholera occurred in the Fourth Ward on Wednesday, which we understand has been pronounced one of the most malignant type. A teamster named —— Smith, living in Union-street, was taken ill about 1 o'clock in the morning. He arose at the usual hour to look after his horses, but was compelled to return home, and was soon attacked by cramps and other serious symptoms, resulting in death in the evening of the same day.

CHOLERA QUARANTINE AT FLORENCE, ITALY.

A letter has been received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Health stating that on the 20th of July a quarantine of fifteen days was established by the Italian Government upon all vessels arriving at the ports of that Kingdom from Liverpool, as well as upon those from Marseilles and all other ports of France situated upon the Mediterranean. This action was taken on account of the existence of cholera in parts of England and France.

A COMPLAINT FROM BULL'S FERRY.

A resident at Bull's Ferry, N. J., informs us that Richard Cole's fat-boiling and manure manufactory, on the pier at that place, has been voted a nuisance, and that the people thereabouts, having appealed to Chancellor Zabriskie, of Jersey City, for an injunction, are prepared, if the nuisance cannot be peaceably abated, to apply the incendiary torch. Dr. Wm.

H. Day has certified that the sickness of one of his patients there has been aggravated by the fumes from Cole's establishment.

MORTALITY THIS WEEK.

The number of burial certificates granted at the Bureau of Records from noon on Saturday last to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was 701. Of the dead 133 were victims of cholera.

The Murder at Fort Schuyler.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen with regret that one or two of the New-York papers have, in commenting upon the late murder perpetrated here by soldiers, taken occasion to assail with unwarranted abuse the officers and men of the garrison at Fort Schuyler. While I am not the champion of lawlessness, and condemn the conduct of the parties to the cowardly murder of Miss Ellen Hicks as heartily as any one, I cannot see innocent persons exposed to such wanton and malicious attacks as have been made upon the Fort Schuyler garrison, without attempting to correct the abuse. It is a recognized fact among the citizens here that a better disciplined garrison never occupied Fort Schuyler than the one now stationed there. The facts of the unfortunate occurrence do not justify the censure of any persons except the five soldiers concerned. It appears that none of these five men had permission to leave the fort, nor would the officers grant passes to them. But there was to be a Fenian meeting that night, and some of the men desired to attend. To enable them to do this, a sergeant and corporal, who had charge of the guard, under the officer of the day, put such men on post (Fenians) as would permit them to pass out without challenge. The corporal, Fitzgerald, was himself in charge of the picket post at the gate through which they must pass. In the evening the sergeant, corporal and one man went out, and were joined by two men named Burns, who are deserters from the army. The five went to town, attended the meeting, and afterward went to the saloon and began drinking. The soldiers had no arms with them, as has been charged. While there they got into a disturbance with Elliott, who is a pugilist of considerable note. Elliott finally left the men, but they met again on the way home, when the difficulty was renewed, and one of the Burns' brothers was pretty well thrashed. Elliott got away and went home. The men then went on to the Fort, but on arriving found that one of the Burns' brothers was not with them. The other demanded that they should go back for him. The corporal who had charge of the picket then went to his sentinels and sent them to the guard-house—on account of the rain, as he told them, but took their arms and gave them to his companions. They then took the ambulance from the stable and drove to Elliott's house, intent upon whipping or killing him. Elliott jumped out of the window and escaped. Miss Hicks came to the door to remonstrate with the soldiers, when Corporal Fitzgerald fired at and killed her. These are the simple facts of the case, and a more unjustifiable murder could not have occurred. But for this the rest of the garrison cannot be held accountable. The affair occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning, after the officer of the day, Lieut. George Asbury, had made his rounds, and after all the other soldiers were asleep. The officer in command at Fort Schuyler was Col. J. J. Abercrombie, of the Seventh U. S. Infantry—an officer who, after forty-six years of service, was placed on the retired list and assigned to this command. He has been noted for preserving strict discipline, and no previous complaint has been made against the garrison since he has been in command. There were five other officers in the Fort at the time, one of whom, Lieut. Asbury was on duty all night. A person familiar with military routine knows that it is impossible to prevent the desertion of the guard, as was done in this instance, and that no officer can be held responsible for such desertion. But here the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard, intrusted with the countersign and the care of the outer pickets, deliberately went off, and afterwards returned and relieved his sentinels and took their arms away. Such treachery as this could not have been guarded against had there been forty officers in the fort, or the garrison ten times as strong. Bad men are to be found everywhere, and the Second artillery cannot expect to be free from them. Of the two companies at the fort, comprising about 100 men, two-thirds are recruits who have joined within two months. That more trouble has not arisen among them is a matter of surprise. When the facts of the murder of Miss Hicks was communicated to the Commanding Officer of the garrison, he promptly arrested the persons pointed out to him by the citizens, shackled them with irons belonging to the fort, and turned them immediately over to the custody of the civil authorities. While Col. Abercrombie and the entire garrison regret that men of that command should be guilty of such atrocities, they can see no more reason why they should be held responsible for it than should the Mayor and Common Council of New-York be brought to account for every murder committed in your great City. Trusting you will find room for the above, I remain yours truly.

WESTCHESTER.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE MUTUAL VS. UNION, OF LANSINBURGH—DEFEAT OF THE MUTUALS.

The Union Base Ball Club, of Lansinburgh, which met the Atlantic Club on Wednesday, and suffered a defeat by a score of 46 to 11, yesterday encountered the Mutual Club of this City. The game, which had been announced for Thursday, was postponed in consequence of the storm, and the fact that it would be contested yesterday was not known until late on Thursday night, and then to only a few. The result of this was a comparatively small gathering at the Hoboken Field. It would seem that even the Mutual members were not all aware of this agreement to renew the match, for but six of the first nine made their appearance. The result was, as it ever should be in such cases, a defeat for the club thus deficient. The Union Club took the lead from the first, and maintained it to the last, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Mutual "six" to alter it. Of the play of the Union nine, it must be said a better piece of general fielding has not been seen in Hoboken this year. There was no opportunity given for individual praise or censure on the part of the Lansinburgh players. They will carry home a trophy of which they may well be proud, for few clubs could have, in the opinion of the majority of the fraternity, wrested a victory from so strong a club as the Mutual. The Mutual Club, however, cannot sustain this defeat with composure. Their nine must be "reconstructed." This would be simple enough. Replace with men who, although they may bring no more zeal to their work, will certainly contribute greater judgment and more ability to fill the position of catcher, (first,) pitcher, and short stop. A change, however slight or radical, must be made, or the victories of the Mutual Club will not countenance their defeats. The following is the score:

UNION.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Abrams, c. f.	4	2	Goldie, 1st b.	1	3
McAtee, s. s.	3	3	Jewett, c.	5	0
Leavensworth, 1st b.	3	1	Waterman, 3d b.	4	1
Ward, 2d b.	3	1	Patterson, 2d b.	5	1
McQuade, p.	3	2	Zeller, l. f.	2	2
Penfield, 3d b.	4	0	McMahon, c. f.	4	2
McCune, r. f.	3	0	R. Hunt, s. s.	2	2
King, l. f.	2	3	Thord, p.	3	1
Craver, c.	2	3	Reed, r. f.	1	3
Total	27	15	Total	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	4	1	0	2	0	5	2	1	0—15
Mutual	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	4	1—13

UMPIRE—Mr. Hudson, of the Union Club of Morrisania.

SCORERS—Messrs. Hollingsworth and Dongan.

Fly-catches—Union, 6; Mutual, 12.

Time of game—Two hours.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, on Saturday, Aug. 11, commencing at 4 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth. The following is the programme:

PART FIRST.

1. Riflemen Form March.....Balfe
2. Overture, "L. Macon".....Auber
3. Song, "I am Lonely To-night".....Griffin
4. Tritsch Tratsch Polka.....Strauss

PART SECOND.

5. En Avant March.....Strauss
6. Grand Overture to Rienzi.....Richard Wagner
7. Orphie Aux Enfers Quadrille.....Strauss
8. Grand Selection from "Mirella".....Gounod

PART THIRD.

9. The Himalaye Nepaulese War March..Rob't Stoepel
10. Queen of the Harvest Waltz.....Coote
11. Scena et Aria, from the Opera of "Titus".....Mozart
12. Antelope Galop.....Tinney

It is reported that fifty Texans, now sojourning in the City, have organized an equestrian party, and will exercise in the Park this afternoon. It is said they will appear in the costume of "Texas Rangers," whatever that may be. We do not vouch for the truth of the report.

POLICE TRIALS.

Last Wednesday's Proceedings.

On Wednesday last the Commissioners heard testimony in adjourned trials only. Mr. Joseph Regan, of No. 12 Vandewater-street, preferred a damaging charge against Patrolmen Pierce Bowe and Philip J. Fitzpatrick, of the Fourth Ward, jointly, for assaulting and clubbing him while he was in Mr. Hugh Duffy's oyster saloon, at No. 351 Pearl-street. Mr. Regan testified that at about midnight, while he was eating oysters, Officer Bowe entered, and in reply to the deponent's invitation to join him in a social glass, said, "Pass no words with me," coupling the remark with profane and obscene expletives. Mr. Regan, according to his own testimony, made an innocent remark, and Patrolman Bowe thereupon attacked and clubbed him. Officer Bowe's story of the transaction is that he had obtained from the Sergeant in command permission to leave his post to get his evening lunch, and that no sooner had he taken a seat in the saloon than Mr. Regan and his friend Thos. Dorgan, who sat near him, commenced conversation concerning the police of Ireland, making unfavorable and insulting comparisons, and then sneeringly asked him to drink. Officer Bowe bade Mr. Regan attend to his own business, and was then, according to the testimony of Mr. Duffy, the keeper of the house, openly insulted in porterhouse slang. A clinch followed, and Mr. Duffy went out in quest of another officer. Patrolman Fitzgerald showed that he merely responded to the call, and aided, as was his clear duty, in apprehending Mr. Regan, whom he supposed to have committed the assault. Mr. Regan's counsel strove to show the Commissioners that an Alderman in the employ of Patrolman Bowe had offered Mr. Regan $50 to discontinue the prosecution; but the Board declined to listen to this charge, it being enough for them to know that their subordinate had lost his temper and been guilty of an unnecessary assault while wearing the uniform of the Metropolitan Police.

Patrolman Matthew Quinn was called to trial for an unwarranted assault upon Miss Margaret Jameson, of Seventh-street, near Avenue A. It appears that Capt. Mount had ordered the officers of the Seventeenth Precinct to keep their street corners clear of loungers, and that Officer Quinn had repeatedly driven crowds from the corners of Seventh and Eighth streets and Avenue A, when, between 11 o'clock and midnight, Miss Jameson and a young man, on their way from church, turned a corner and thus unwittingly entered into the midst of a crowd. Dispersing which, Officer Quinn struck the young man who was escorting Miss Jameson. She took refuge at the threshold of her uncle's abode, and there, according to her testimony and that of Miss Pauline Vyse, the officer assaulted her and tore her dress. In defence Patrolman Quinn swore that Miss Jameson used insulting and obscene language, and thus provoked him to order her into the house; he asserts that he did not strike her or tear her garments, but merely pushed her into the house; but the weight of the testimony being against him, he may expect to make a large contribution to the Police Life Insurance Fund.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

BURGLARS IN WEST-STREET.

On the night of the 7th inst. the building, No. 93 West-street, occupied as a storage warehouse by Samuel W. Chambers, was burglariously entered and a quantity of lead valued at $40 carried away. Having received certain information from Ann McBride regarding the thieves, Officers Hay and McKeevan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Terence Keenan, Wm. Brown and Matthew Smith, and they were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning to answer the charge of burglary. Justice Hogan committed all three for trial, refusing to accept bail. Smith is a native of Ireland and 18 years of age. Keenan is also 18 and a native of Ireland. Brown is 25 and a native of England. None of the missing lead was recovered. The two first-named are boatmen, while Brown is an expressman.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Officer Chapman, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Emma Coburn, who stated that she was a seamstress, residing at No. 504 Pearl-street, on a charge of having stolen $145 in United States Treasury notes from the person of Charles Hinders, of Jersey City. Hinders testified that while in company with the accused, on Thursday evening, he drew a roll of notes from his pocket containing $150, and gave her a $5 bill to get changed, when she threw her arms around his waist, and subsequently he discovered the loss of the money. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

LARCENY OF LACE.

Officer Tuck, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday arrested John Davis, on a charge of having entered the dry goods store of Alexander Boschen, No. 474 Broadway, and attempted to carry away a box containing lace to the value of $250. He was detected in the act by a salesman, Joseph R. Lawrence. On being arraigned before the Court, Davis emphatically denied the charge, and stated that he was 16 years of age, a printer by occupation, and resided at No. 119½ Forsyth-street. He was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

THEFT OF BED-CLOTHING.

Yesterday morning, Officer King, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Mary Sheridan and Catharine Hanly, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of bed-clothing and wearing apparel, valued at $41, from the dwelling-house of Frederick Krutz, residing in Lewis-street. On being brought before the magistrate both the accused were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

LAW REPORTS.

The Percy Contempt Case Before the Common Pleas—Important Questions of Law Involved—Decision on the Habeas Corpus Postponed Until Monday Next—A Scene in Court.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

Before Judge Daly.

In the Matter of the Application of John Percy, to be Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—At the opening of the Court, yesterday, the Sheriff of this City and County made a return to the writ granted by Judge Daly on Thursday. The prisoner, Percy, was brought into Court in charge of a Sheriff's officer. Percy appeared as counsel for himself, and the Sheriff appeared by Mr. Cumming. The return made was that the Sheriff held the prisoner by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court, issued on the 6th inst. Mr. Cumming said that he held in his hand the original order, and that was all the return he had to make.

Percy—Well, your Honor, I appear for myself, and I wish to be heard.

The Court—What is there to hear? The decision of Judge Barnard can't be reviewed. That is well settled. Nothing can be discussed on the return of this writ, except the question as to the jurisdiction of the Court. That question may always be examined on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Percy—Yes, and that is just the question I will raise here, and no other. I can show that Barnard had no jurisdiction, either over my person or the subject matter of the alleged offence. I don't propose to review Barnard's decision.

The Court—Mr. Percy, I will hear you on the question as to jurisdiction, but on no other.

Percy—Well, your Honor, I hope you will lay aside and out of view the remarks that have been made by the newspapers. I don't know what was said and done here yesterday, except from hearsay, but I have been told some of the papers have been severe on me. And what is the reason? Why, we have a licentious Press here in New-York; they say and do what they please. And why am I afraid of the fearful influence which is exerted by the newspapers?

The Court—What the papers say will make no difference with my action in this case.

Mr. Percy said he was glad to hear the Court speak thus. He had been charged with having been "thrown over the Bar" in Albany. He did not admit that that charge was true; but, whether it was or not, an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Supreme Court at General Term to the Court of Appeals, where it was now pending, and where it would be argued in due time. The appeal taken by him would have been disposed of before this but for the unprofessional course which had been taken by some persons in the interest of those who were his declared enemies.

Mr. Cummings, counsel for the Sheriff, reminded the speaker that the point he was to speak on or at was the one as to the jurisdiction of Judge Barnard in committing him to prison.

Mr. Percy—Now, will the gentleman cease his interruption? I know my business and I know my rights, and knowing them I dare maintain them. Suppose I have "been thrown over the Bar," does that corrupt my blood? Does it deprive me of my property without Judge or jury? Does it make me any the less a man or entitled any the less to the rights of citizenship? I deny the *fact* that I have been "thrown over the Bar;" but suppose I have, what then? Am I not a man, nevertheless? Am I not an American citizen? Can I be deprived of my liberty without due process of law?

[Here the speaker was again reminded that he was not speaking to the question of jurisdiction.]

Mr. Percy—Well, I will speak to it, and I say the paper in this case, the order of Judge Barnard, does not show jurisdiction. If I am "thrown over the Bar," I have no right to practice in the Supreme Court, except in my own case, that is, where I am a party. The papers in the case on argument at the time I was fined for contempt, show conclusively that I was a party to the suit. I was interested in the event of it, but Barnard said I had no right to speak. He told me to sit down and say nothing or he would fine me for contempt. He, Barnard, was in great business when he was saying that. Then again I should have been served with papers, interrogatories and other papers, and should have had a chance to defend myself, instead of which, I was dragged off to jail for doing what I had a perfect right to do.

The Court—Mr. Percy, you are talking of something of which I know nothing. I must repeat to you that this Court has not the power to review the action of the Supreme Court on a question of this nature. If you will speak to the subject of jurisdiction, I will hear you.

THE PRISONER IS SOMEWHAT DEAF.

Mr. Percy—Your Honor, I can't hear a word you say; I am considerably deaf; I wish you would speak louder.

The Court repeated the suggestion in a louder tone.

Mr. Percy—Well, I know your Honor knows nothing about the facts of the case, hence I wish to enlighten you. I wish to state what transpired in Court at the time Judge Barnard sentenced me to pay $200 or to go to prison for thirty ——

Mr. Cumming, for the Sheriff—(interrupting)—I object to this. The gentleman can't certainly be allowed to go on in this way. There is no traverse to the return, and hence there is nothing to argue upon.

Judge Daly—That is a good objection, Mr. Percy. You have not traversed the return made by the Sheriff. You have made no answer whatever to it.

Mr. Cumming—I object to remaining here to listen to the speech of the gentleman, when he has nothing on which to base an argument. I have not time to do it.

Mr. Percy—Once upon a time John Wesley was called upon by a man of business, and the question arose whether he had time then, or was he in too much of a hurry. Wesley made this memorable answer: "I have no time to be in a hurry." This Court has no time to deprive a citizen of his liberty illegally and wrongfully, and the counsel on the other side ought to have no time to be in a hurry to have me locked up in prison against the rules of all law, and against the well-settled principles of equity. I wish to inform the counsel for the Sheriff that I know what I am about, and he must not continue the interruptions.

Mr. Cumming—But I submit to the Court that the gentleman has no right to speak except as to the jurisdiction.

MR. PERCY'S POINTS.

Mr. Percy—There are other and more serious points involved. I make two distinct objections to the proceeding of Judge Barnard. They both relate to the question of jurisdiction, and both are fatal. The first is that interrogatories should have been filed, and I should have had an opportunity to answer them, and also time to make my defence. The second point is that the commitment does not state who is to take me to prison, nor does it say what prison I am to go to. For ought that appears in the order of the Court, any bystander might have taken me anywhere; take me to Astor's, or Stewart's, or anywhere. Then, again, no time is specified—

Mr. Cumming—Yes there is; you were to be imprisoned for thirty days if you did not pay the $200 before.

Mr. Percy—Don't interrupt me; I will not be interrupted; I know more about the case than you do. I say it makes no difference whether the alleged contempt was in Court or out of Court. The Court can't speak verbally or by implication. In this order there are nothing but recitals—there are no averments whatever. Why, Judge Barnard is a man—I do believe he is a man—and one, too, that is sometimes liable to err. Every Judge is a man, or supposed to be, even though the votes of the people raise him from the Bar to the Bench. No person can justify in an action for false imprisonment if committed under and by virtue of this order. Where was I to be committed? Does the order say? No. The newspapers say to Ludlow-street jail. Yes; I was there, and cooped up in that jail since I was arrested in open Court. I have had no access to books, although fed at the public expense. A gentleman to whom I am a stranger has just handed me a note. I am a stranger to all here, but I bide my time until I come out fully fledged. I was pitched into by a whole quartette of Judges some time since. The *Evening Journal* could not stand my fire. I hunted it through more than sixty counties, and obtained thousands of dollars against it. Barnard may be a decent, good man, but he better take care. Why am I afraid of newspapers? They are licentious. If your Honor but knows it, your standing is involved in this case. I have great confidence in your Honor, but if I fail here, I will take my case to the highest Court in the land; if I fail there, I will take it to the Court of Heaven—(lowering his voice)—if I ever get there. [Sensation in Court.]

It was here suggested by both counsels that the further hearing be postponed until another day. Mr. Percy was anxious the Judge should take time to consider—to examine the law, and come to a correct conclusion.

Council for the Sheriff said it was true it was an important case in one aspect. It was important that the dignity and authority of our Courts should be preserved.

Mr. Percy—The dignity of this and all Courts is best preserved by a proper exercise of their legal powers.

Judge Daly cited the case of The People *vs.* Nevins, and the case of Mitchell in the 12th of Abbott's Reports, and proceeded to read some portions pertinent to the case in hand. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Percy. The Judge said if was well settled that in cases of contempt courts may commit by a rule as well as by a process. It was a part of the duty as well as a portion of the powers of court, to punish summarily persons guilty of disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior, committed during its sitting. And this was so by common law, and the principle is reiterated in the Revised Statutes of this States. In fact, the doctrine goes to the very existence of a court of justice. Unless presiding judges have the power to preserve order, to enforce obedience to their rules, and to keep their court rooms free from all unnecessary noise and confusion, the public business cannot be transacted. Besides, the public would lose all confidence and respect for a court which could not preserve itself from insult and indignity.

Judge Daly was often interrupted during his remarks, of which the above is a brief outline.

Mr. Percy said he would not trouble this Court, but there was no Supreme Court Judge in town. This was the vacation. Judge Barnard had made the order which sent him to prison and then suddenly left to see his sick father, but poor Percy could not go to see his sick family—he must stay in Ludlow-street Jail. There was a great difference between a Judge and a common prisoner. At this point in his argument Mr. Percy became so excited that during his gesture-making

A TUMBLER OF WATER,

which he had asked for at the commencement of the discussion was upset by him, and the water and glass flew loosely around.

The Court here again interposed and read several sections from the Revised Statutes which provide that for any "disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior, committed during the sitting of a Court, and in its immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings or to impair the respect due to its authority," &c., the offender may be punished summarily, that in other cases, that is those not committed in the presence of the Court, the party charged shall have notice and time to make his defence. The Judge then tried to explain the reason of the law to Mr. Percy, but the latter repeatedly interrupted the Judge, and some members of the bar, who listened to the proceedings, marveled much at the patience and gentlemanly courtesy displayed on the part of the Court toward the prisoner. The Judge said that this being a case involving the liberty of the person, he would, at the solicitation of Mr. Percy, defer his decision. He had no doubt on the subject himself. He believed this order of the Supreme Court could not be reviewed; but two questions which had been raised he would look into—first, as to the interrogatories, and second, as to the order not being addressed to the Sheriff, and its not stating where Percy was to be committed. It was finally decided that Percy be remanded until Monday next at 11 A. M., when the Court will decide the case.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of William Gurney, charged with passing a counterfeit $50 bill, came up before the Commissioner again yesterday, when he decided that the testimony in the case was not of a charracter to warrant him in holding the accused otherwise than his own recognizance.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions, which commenced on Monday with a crowded calendar, yesterday closed up its business, having disposed of a large number of cases, and transferred from society to State Prison and the Penitentiary some incorrigible thieves. The following were the cases disposed of yesterday:

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Sullivan, indicted for robbery in the first degree, was tried and convicted. It was proved that on the night of the 4th of August, about 11½ o'clock, Mr. John Roach, of No. 32 Gold-street, Brooklyn, was met at the corner of Chambers and Washington-streets by the prisoner and some other persons, when the prisoner caught him by the neck and held him while his silver watch, of the value of $45, was taken from his pocket. The prisoner said he was a native of Pennsylvania, and was 16 years of age. He was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years and six months.

CAUGHT AN OPPORTUNITY.

Joseph Gorman, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and convicted. On the night of the 27th July, while Christopher Haughton was engaged in putting the shutters on the windows of his store, No. 598 Second-avenue, corner of Thirty-third-street, the prisoner entered the store and stole all the money from the drawer in the counter. Mr. Haughton saw him retire from the store and run away, when he gave the alarm and had him arrested. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A PROFITLESS JOB.

George Brown pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He entered the store of Samuel M. Cohen, No. 132 Duane-street, on the 27th of July, and stole a bundle of silk pocket-handkerchiefs, of the value of $45. The property was subsequently found in his possession and duly identified by the owner. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months

THE KNIFE.

Charles Miller, who, on Thursday, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

BRACE OF BURGLARS.

Charles Baker and Wm. Dunmore, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 14th of July they entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Horatio H. White, No. 252 West Thirty-sixth-street, and stole clothing to the value of $100. Baker was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and Dunmore to the State Prison for two years.

DISSIPATING AT PAUL FALK'S.

Albert Williams and Wm. Mead, pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny. These two gentlemen visited the cooling shades and cozy retreat of Paul Falk, known as the Lion Park, in Eighth-avenue, corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the night of the 26th of July, where they remained all night, and at an early hour in the morning, having found their way into the cellar, carried away therefrom champagne, glasses, &c., of the value of $45. Robert Schindler identified the thieves and the glasses, and the former were sentenced to the Penitentiry for three months each.

AN OLD GRUDGE WIPED OUT IN BLOOD.

Eliza Gillen, who had a quarrel with Rebecca Ann Schaffer, who resides at No. 67 Sullivan-street, met her in that street on the 27th July, and stabbed her in the back with a razor; she then seized her and cut her nose, nearly severing that organ from the face; she also made another stroke with the same instrument and inflicted a gash on her lip. Rebecca was on her way home at the time, little expecting such unkind cuts from any one. Eliza said she was 21 years of age, was born in Ireland, and when asked, on her preliminary examination, what her occupation was, she replied "work." Yesterday she pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

John Donnelly pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. John cut his way through the panel of a door to the interior of the grocery-store of Henry Lamp, No. 73 Columbia-street, on the night of the 2d of August. He then possessed himself of treasury notes and currency to the amount of $70, and on getting out of the hole in the door was captured by a waiting policeman. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE PRICE OF A CUT.

Wm. Barrett pleaded guilty of assault and battery. His offence consisted in having cut the arm of Joseph Campbell, No. 54½ West Fourteenth-street, on the 27th of July. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year, and fined in the sum of $100.

INEXCUSABLE INTRUSION.

Patrick McMahon pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the night of the 2d inst., Patrick, without asking to be "excused for the liberty," entered the bedroom in which Mr. Henry Epelshausen and his wife were sleeping, at No. 608 West Forty-seventh-street, and helped himself to all the clothing within his reach. The value was set down at $100, and Patrick was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A FORGED CHECK.

Henry Bruner pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. On the 3d of July, being a little short, and having a bosom full of patriotic fire, which must reveal itself in joy on the "Glorious Fourth," Henry drew a check on the Broadway Bank in favor of an unknown person, and purporting to be signed and indorsed by David H. Decker, No. 55 Whitehall-street, went to Josephine Briller, No. 57 Forsyth-street, and representing that the check, which was for $22, had been paid to him by his boss as wages, requested as a favor to have it cashed. Josephine accommodated him, but subsequently found the document to be spurious and forged. Henry was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

IN WANT OF LIGHT.

John W. Smith pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretences, having on the 27th of June entered the store of David C. Porter & Sons, No. 271 Pearl-street, and obtained ten lanterns for the steamboat *Elm City*. The fact was subsequently discovered that John was not in the employ of the parties owning the steamer, and that he had used the lanterns for some purpose other than the one represented. The lanterns were valued at $20. John was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A CAR PICKPOCKET.

Wm. Thompson, a dapper looking gentleman, indicted for grand larceny of money from the person, was tried and convicted. On the 11th of July Mr. Geo. W. Shepardson, of No. 321 Broadway, was riding on one of the cars of the Belt Railroad, and was relieved of Treasury notes to the amount of $1,670. The conductor, knowing Thompson to be a pickpocket, watched his movements and saw him push against Mr. Shepardson. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

A FAMILIAR VISITOR.

John Kenning, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. He was visiting at the house of Margaret Purcell, in New-Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, on the 3d of July, and after he had gone, a gold watch and chain of the value of $50, was missed from the house. It was subsequently found in his possession. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

TRIED AND ACQUITTED.

Nicholas Hayes, indicted for burglary in the third degree, was tried and acquitted.

William Smith, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and acquitted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '67	130½	50 West. U. Tel	56½
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C	110¾	200 Canton Co	52
5,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C'62	109⅞	25 Del. & Hud. Canal	156
270,000 do	109¾	100 Central Coal	53½
9,000 do.....2d call	109⅝	250 do	50¼
30,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64	107¼	700 Amer. Coal	60
12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.R'65	107⅛	100 Ashb'n Coal	18
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	107⅛	200 Quick. Min	49½
8,000 do	107⅛	100 Boston W. P	30
20,000 do	107¼	100 do.....2d call	30¼
3,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.R.	96	300 N. Y. Cen	105⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s C.	99⅞	100 do.....s30	104⅞
3,000 T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	105⅛	25 Chic. & Alt	107½
40,000 do	105¼	100 do.....2d call	108
12,000 do.....2d Ser.	105⅜	100 Mar. & C. 1st P	43
6,500 do	105	1000 Erie R	68⅞
4,000 do.3d S.Sm'll	105	200 do	68¾
500 do	105½	100 do	68⅞
5,000 do	105	1000 do.....2d call	69
19,000 N. Y. St.7s,Bounty Loan	104½	200 do.....b10	69
68,000 do.....2d call	104¾	100 do	68⅞
11,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98	200 Hudson R.....s30	120⅞
6,000 Tenn. 6s, ex-C	69	700 Reading R	112⅛
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N	65½	200 Mich. Cen	110¼
20,000 do	65	2650 Mich. S. & N. I	86⅜
10,000 do.....2d call	65¼	100 do	86½
4,000 N. Car. 6s.....ex-C	62½	200 do.....2d call	86¾
4,000 N. Car. New B's	52¼	200 Clev. & Pitts	87¼
4,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79½	100 Ill. Cen. R	122⅛
2,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs	95½	200 Chic. & N. W	36¼
5,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st	99	1200 do	36⅝
10,000 O. & M. Cer	30½	100 do.....s60	36
10,000 do.....b30	30⅝	100 Chic. & W.N.Pref	67⅜
10,000 do	30¼	3000 do	67⅞
80,000 do	30½	50 Clev. & Tol	115⅛
20,000 do.....2d call	30¾	100 do	116
22,000 Erie 3d M	98	1200 Chic. & R. I. R	106⅛
5,000 Hud.R.2d S.F.B	103¼	100 do	106⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st M	100	10 Mil. & P.du C.R	65
6,000 do	101	18 Del., Lack.&W	160
2,000 Mor.&Essex 1st	93¼	100 Tol., Wab. & W	42
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d	105½	100 P., F. W. & C	105⅛
100 Continental Bank	100	50 do	105⅜
50 Fourth N. Bk	103½	100 do	105¼
91 do	103⅛	200 do	105⅛
15 Bank of America	137	200 do.....2d call	105⅛
37 Phenix Bank	102	100 do	105⅝
		200 Alt. & T. H.Pr	66⅝
		400 do	67
		100 Mil. & St. P. R	56

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$40,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	107	1100 Reading R	112½
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96⅞	400 do.....b30	112
2,000 U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	96⅜	50 Ill. Cen. R	122
50,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	105⅜	100 do	122¼
1,000 do.....3d Ser	105⅜	300 Chi. & N. W	36¼
1,000 Missouri 6s	79⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. P	67⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer	30⅜	700 Chic. & R. I	106⅜
20,000 do.....b15	30⅝	100 do.....b10	106⅛
100 Cum. Coal. P	47½	400 do	106⅜
50 West. U. Tel	56	100 Tol., Wab. & W	42
300 N. Y. Central	105⅞	400 do.....b10	43
100 do	105	300 P.,Ft.W.& C	105⅜
500 Erie Railroad	69⅛	200 do	105⅝
400 do	69¼	100 Alt. & T. H. R	35
600 Mich. S. & N. I	86½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pr	67
		200 Mar. & C. 1st P	43

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000 U.S.6s,5-20sC.'65	107⅛	500 Mich. S. & N. I	86⅜
5,0 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 3d Ser	105	100 do	86⅝
30,000 Tenn. 6s, '90..N	63	200 do	86¾
200 Cum. Coal P	47¾	100 do.....2d call	86
100 West. U. Tel	56⅝	100 Ill. Central R	122⅛
100 Canton Co	52⅛	100 do	122⅜
100 do	52	100 Clev. & Pitts R..s30	87
100 Central Coal	49⅞	100 Chi. & N. W	36⅜
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	225	200 Chic. & N. W. P	67⅝
1000 Erie R	69⅝	400 Cleve. & Tol	116⅛
200 New-York C	105⅜	100 Chic. & R. I	106⅜
200 do	105⅝	100 P., F.W. & C	105⅜
100 do.....b5	105⅜	100 do	105⅝
300 do.....s30	106	200 do.....s30	105
200 do	106	100 do	106
100 Hud. R. R.....s30	120⅛	200 Chi. & Alt. R	106⅛
700 Reading R	112⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	71
		10 New-Jersey C	127

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C	30⅝	500 Reading R. x-d. b10	112¼
10,000 do.....b3	30⅝	100 Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
200 Boston W. P.....s3	29	200 do.....c	87⅜
100 Cum. Coal	47	100 do.....c	87
300 Erie Railroad.....c	68⅝	400 Chic. & N. W.....b3	36⅜
1300 M. So. & N. I	86⅞	200 do	36¼
100 do.....s3	86⅞	300 P.,F.W.&C.x-d	105⅜
300 do	87	100 do.....b3	106
200 do	87	100 Mar.&Cin.1stPf.s10	47
100 do.....b3	86⅞	100 do.....b15	47½
		200 Mar. & C. 2d P..b30	21

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Cumb. Coal	47	100 Hud. Riv. R	120
100 West. U. Tel	56⅝	100 M. S. & N. I	86⅝
10 do	56⅝	100 do.....b3	86⅜
200 New-YorkCen..x-d	105⅝	100 do	86⅜
100 do.....b30	105⅞	700 Chic. & R. I	106⅜
5 do	105	100 do.....b3	106⅞
200 do.....c	105⅞	100 do.....s5	106⅜
500 do.....b3	105⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. P	67⅜
300 Erie R	68⅞	100 do.....b3	67⅞
400 do.....s3	68⅝	200 P.,Ft.W.&C x-d	105⅜
200 do.....c	68⅝	200 do	105⅝
700 Reading ex-div	112⅝	200 do.....b3	105⅜
200 do.....b3	112⅞	100 do	105⅜
600 do	112⅝	100 do.....b15	105⅜
100 do.....b10	112⅝	100 Mar. & C.1st Pr..s10	43⅞
400 Clev. & Pitts.....s30	87⅛	100 do	43⅝
100 do	87⅝		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.....s3	30⅝	100 N. Y. Cen.....b3	105⅝
10,000 do.....b5	30⅝	200 Clev.& Tol. R	116⅛
100 Cum. Coal	47½	100 Chi. & R. I	106⅛
100 Mar. Pref	27⅝	200 Chi. & N. W.....b3	36⅜
1100 Erie R.....s3	69⅝	100 do	36⅜
200 Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	87⅞	100 do.....s3	36¾
200 Mich. S. & N. I.....b3	85⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. P.....b3	67⅞
100 do.....s3	85⅝	100 P.F.W.&C.....b3	105⅝
100 do.....b15	85⅜	100 do.....s3	105⅜
100 do.....b3	85⅞	200 Mar. & C.1st Pr. s15	42⅝
		100 do.....b10	43

FRIDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The price of Gold is steady to-day, at 148¼ @148⅜ ⅌ cent. The sales not very large. The speculation in the Gold Room somewhat tame. The *short* interest in the Room is not important. The *short* interest among the Bankers and Importers outside the Room is said to be considerable, but they make their arrangements for borrowing the Gold in a way that relieves them of the annoyances of providing for deliveries from day to day. The *Bull* clique in Gold are thus cut off from the profit of lending to great advantage. They hope to force the price above 150 on the Customs demand, but thus far make slow progress in accomplishing this purpose. Meanwhile, however, the cost of carrying the Gold on the present management is comparatively light. They can afford to count the chances of squeezing the short sellers out of one or two ⅌ cent. later in the month. There is no export demand for ordinary American Gold Coin. The California remittance of Gold and Silver Bullion due this week is thrown over a week or ten days by reason of the breaking down of the steamer on the Pacific side near Acapulco. The accident will cause two remittances from San Francisco to come together.

The English and French Exchanges for the steamers to-morrow are cheap and quite irregular. Some of the drawers of short sight on London are not disposed to meet the market, and hold for 109@109¼, but other sellers appeared at 108⅞@108⅞ ⅌ cent. A considerable amount on Paris was done at 5f. 27½c. to the dollar, 60 days, and 5f. 21½c. short sight. Among the Continental houses there is much satisfaction expressed at the manly conduct of Baron Meyer Carl Rothschild, in Frankfort, against the Prussian military satrap who threatened confiscation. We record the incident with the more pleasure as, at an earlier date in the War, we referred to a current rumor that this gentleman had ignominiously retired from Frankfort to Strasburg to escape the responsibilities of the situation. It now seems that he was not only at his post when the real trouble came, but defiantly told the Prussian satrap that he could take his Money at the peril of having every dollar of the Rothschilds' capital and credit withdrawn from Prussia, and every Prussian bill on the house dishonored. The sequel remains to be told. The prevailing opinion here is that forcible seizure was given over, as it was in sundry instances where other Frankfort Bankers availed of the protection of the American Consul.

There was another active business to-day in the Public Funds of the United States. The extreme advance of yesterday on 5-20s of 1862 and 1865 was scarcely supported. The sales of '62s were at 109⅞, and of '65s at 107⅛ ⅌ cent. The 5 ⅌ cent. 10-40s nearly touched par, sales of $100,000 at 99⅞ ⅌ cent. The 7-30 ⅌ cents Currency Loans were firm at 105⅛@105⅜ ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation was very buoyant. The course of prices is steadily upward on nearly all descriptions, and on Erie and some others rapidly so at to-day's market. New-York Central sold up to 105⅞@⅞; Reading, both in this and the Philadelphia market, advanced ½@1 ⅌ cent. on the large coal tonnage of the week, which is officially reported at 100,718 tons. Nearly all the Western Roads were firm and advancing. The feature of the market was a reawakening in Erie Common Shares which had been neglected through the earlier movements of the week. The price appreciated to 69⅝@69⅞ ⅌ cent., and the number of operators suddenly multiplied to something like the old speculative interest in the stock. The Miscellaneous shares move slowly, though the tendency is to firmness.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold quiet at 148⅜@148⅜ ⅌ cent. Exchange on the basis of 107⅞ ⅌ cent. for sixty-day bills on London. The Railways firm; Governments steady:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅞	99⅞	N. West Pref	67⅝	67⅞
U. S. 5-20s	109⅞	109⅞	Rock Island	106⅛	106⅜
U. S. 7.30s	105⅜	105⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅝	105
N. Y. Central	105	105⅝	Cumb'land Coal	47⅜	47⅜
Erie	68½	69⅝	Quicksilver	49¼	49
Hudson	119½	120⅞	W. U. Telegraph	56⅝	56½
Reading	111⅞	112⅝	Mariposa Pref	27⅜	26⅝
Mich. Southern	86½	86½	Canton	52⅝	52⅛
Illinois Central	122⅜	122⅛	Ohio Certificates	30⅝	30⅞
Pittsburgh	87½	87½	American Gold	148⅝	148⅝
Missouri 6s	79	79	Bills on London	107⅞	107⅞
Northwest	36⅝	36⅜			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Hanover	108
Manhattan	132	Irving	100
Merchants'	113	Metropolitan	122½
Mechanics'	115¼	People's	118
Union	116	Nassau	106
America	137	Shoe and Leather	110
Phenix	102	Corn Exchange	119
Tradesmen's	141	Continental	99¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	124	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	110½	Commonwealth	104¼
Seventh Ward	105	Impt'rs. & Traders	110½
Commerce	112	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass	106	Manufac. & Merch'ts	104
Ocean	100	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
American Exchange	113½	Central National	110
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103⅜
Chatham	135	Ninth National	111½
Bank of the Republic	112	Oriental Bank	125
Bank of N. America	106½	Atlantic	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ex	90⅝
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds	61
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100½	Gt. Western 1st M., '88	80
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	101½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	65
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M	65
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	101	Gal. & Chi. Ex	18
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f., '85	103½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M	97
Harlem 1st M., '69-'72	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Mich. C. n.w. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	N. J. Central 2d M	101
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	92	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	95½
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	94½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	87
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c	95½	Miss.&Mo. L'dGt' 1st M	60½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chic. & Alton, S. F	99
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M	99
Chi. & N. W. S. F	95½	Chi. & Al. income	90
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	78½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort	88
Del. L. & W. 1st M	101	McGregor West. 1st M	70
Del. L. & W. 2d M	103	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s	95

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,059,347 19; for Customs, $580,000; payments, $601,170 10; balance, $86,496,014 56; Gold Notes, $100,000.

The earnings of the St. Paul Railway were from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1866	$1,205,467
Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1865	1,079,369
Increase	$126,098

The earnings of the Prairie Du Chein Road, now run in connection with the St. Paul, were from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1866	$1,087,346
Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, 1865	938,838
Increase	$148,508

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company have elected Mr. B. S. Walcott, late Secretary, to the Presidency made vacant by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and have elected Mr. I. Remsen Lane Secretary.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,267,108. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,274	$562,284	1,083	$451,161	624	$244,341
Man. of Cotton	684	210,554	307	97,891	105	34,626
Man. of Silk	253	255,533	171	212,714	44	55,718
Man. of Flax	758	164,573	333	106,933	109	28,869
Miscellaneous	402	153,016	1,529	52,449	48	6,644
Total	3,371	$1,345,960	3,423	$921,148	930	$365,198
		921,148				1,345,960
Total entered		$2,267,108	Total marketed			$1,711,158

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,260 bbls. Flour, 759 bbls. Corn Meal, 18,796 bushels Wheat, 245,056 bushels Corn, 114,346 bushels Oats, 100 pkgs. Lard, and 385 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive, including Pots, $8 37½ @$8 50; Pearls, $14@$15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at previous prices. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c. @19c.; Rio, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been very dull to-day, the demand having been unusually limited. Holders seemed eager to realize, though not disposed to make any important concessions to purchasers. Middlings, 34c.@35c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 850 bales, against receipts of only 3 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,451
Receipts since Aug. 1	8,389
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	421,894
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	849,124
Exports since Aug. 1	3,659
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	269,696
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	470,618

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 22½c.; Medford, 21c.; Pittsfield, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Masonville, 33c.; Blackstone, 27½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 20c.; American, 18½c.; Lowell, 10c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 27½c.@$1 25; Express Trail, $1 25; Meyers' I X L, $3 good demand. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $36; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, French Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16@$35. Goldsmith's Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50—less 30 ⅌ cent. Ticks—Hamilton, 40c.; Everett, 32½c. Stripes—York, 35c.; Haymaker, 29c. Denims—Amoskeag, 50c.; Boston Manufacturing Company, 27½c.

FISH—A moderate business has been reported in the principal kinds at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been good, to-day, and the tendency of prices of desirable lots has been in favor of sellers, who have shown less inclination to press supplies on the market, as they anticipate a further improvement. Sales since our last, 13,600 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$7 35; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 70@$9 70, chiefly at $8 80@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 10 @$9 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65	@$7 35
Extra State	6 70	@ 9 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 10	@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65	@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 65	@12 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 35	@14 50

Southern Flour is in demand and steady. Sales since our last 630 bbls., in lots, at $9 35@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$15 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues scarce and nominal, including poor to very choice Extra at $8 35 @$12 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 535 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 850 bbls.

GRAIN—A better inquiry prevails for sound lots of Spring Wheat at slightly improved prices. Sales since our last include 24,500 bushels, including new No. 1 to Amber Milwaukee Club at $2@$2 05; and New Amber Jersey at $2 80 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been more abundant and in less urgent request; prices have favored buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 127,000 bushels at 80c.@80½c. for unsound, 81c.@82c., chiefly at 81½c. for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are less active at about former prices. We quote new Chicago at 42½c.@45c., Milwaukee at 46c.@50c., Iowa at 52c. @55c., Jersey at 58c., State at 61c., Maryland at 57c. @58c., and Delaware at 55c.@57c., ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is dull and heavy, with sales of 2,700 bushels, including Western at 83c., and State at $1 05 ⅌ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 7, Messrs. George I. Jones & Co. notice thus: "Flour has continued quiet, and on some grades prices close lower. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 10 ⅌ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by Grand Trunk Line, $1; to Buffalo, by propeller, 50c. Receipts for week, 4,364 barrels. Shipments for week, 11,638 barrels. The Wheat market during the past week has been quiet, and most of the time dull and heavy. There has been no demand from the seaboard, owing to the declining European markets, and as the prospect of a foreign inquiry, except at much lower prices, has disappeared, millers and operators generally have been buying with great caution, the prevailing impression seeming to be that with an abundant harvest in this section, and only a domestic demand, prices are more likely to recede than advance. The business here in consequence has been chiefly on local account. The receipts having, however, continued light and the shipments comparatively liberal, the stock in store has been further reduced, and holders have resisted the decline demanded by buyers. The Inspection reports for the week show that 204 car loads of the arrivals have been graded as No. 1, 53 car loads as No. 2 and 16 car loads as rejected. The harvest in this State is progressing rapidly, and all reports are very encouraging for a large yield and excellent quality. The general belief seems to be that the quantity secured will be larger than last year. The weather has been of the most satisfactory character, and should it continue so for about a week more the crop will be placed beyond damage. Arrivals of new wheat may be expected in about a fortnight, though probably not to an extent sufficient to influence the market before the first of next month. Last year the first car load of new Spring Wheat arrived on the 19th of August. Lake Freights have been quiet and steady. Vessels have been scarce. The closing rates are 8c. on Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. to Cleveland and Toledo, and 13c. to Oswego. The stock of wheat in store is estimated at about 325,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat for past week sum up 100,790 bushels, against 290,171 bushels for the same time last year. Shipments for week 11,790 bushels by rail, and 230,895 bushels by lake, as follows: 67,250 bushels to Buffalo, 15,000 to Oswego, 77,699 to Cleveland, 7,100 to Ogdensburgh, 35,300 to St. Catharines, 15,000 to Dunkirk, 13,076 to Port Colbourne, 470 to other ports. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage, at $1 64; No. 2 at $1 43@$1 46. Oats have been in good demand at lower figures. We quote the closing figures at 31c. for No. 1 and 28c. for No. 2. Receipts for week 33,846 bushels. Shipments for week, 68,163 bushels. Freights to Buffalo, 5½c.@6c. ⅌ bushel. Rye has ruled dull. We quote No. 1 at 62c. in store. Receipts for week, 6,035 bushels. Shipments for week, 200 bushels. Corn has sold readily, but at rather lower figures. We quote No. 1 in store at 56c. Receipts for week, 29,516 bushels. Shipments for week, 26,325 bushels.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of Produce left at tide-water, at Albany, from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of August in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1864. April 30.	1865. May 1.	1866. May 1
Flour, bbls	396,300	319,400	114,400
Wheat, bushels	8,277,100	3,298,400	1,499,500
Corn, bushels	3,436,300	4,309,200	10,435,600
Barley, bushels	142,100	168,200	105,300
Oats, bushels	3,591,300	4,668,800	4,194,000
Rye, bushels	64,600	181,600	473,000
Malt	......	271,900	122,900
Beef, bbls	5,400	7,190	100
Pork, bbls	53,100	14,150	7
Bacon, lbs	559,300	1,258,100	......
Butter, lbs	24,000	49,100	40,000
Lard, lbs	1,262,700	1,750,400	56,000
Cheese, lbs	46,000	1,033,308	130,500
Wool	33,500	174,200	127,500

HAY—North River bale is in demand and firm at at 80c.@$1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive.

HOPS—Continue quiet, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c. @10c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in fair request and firm in prices.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for Sole at our quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 50c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33½c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 34c.@34½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 30c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in fair demand at $1 50 for Common and $2 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. In Albany, according to the *Evening Journal*, "Lumber has been arriving pretty freely during the week, and sales have been made readily at the highest prices on the list. There is a good supply of shingles on hand. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals during the first week in August, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	5,905,155	803	4,500	5,210,300
1864	10,636,513	2,847	10,250	5,265,000
1865	9,537,366	1,296	....	1,574,700
1866	15,426,843	2,406	....	1,270,000

The receipts of boards and scantling continue to show a large increase over the corresponding weeks of last year, but they are not more than sufficient to meet the demand. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to Aug. 8, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, Feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic Feet.	Staves, Pounds.
1863	79,507,633	11,575	88,900	61,882,027
1864	99,638,708	8,987	217,596	44,700,998
1865	100,567,636	5,931	98,174	11,199,270
1866	121,260,893	19,233	....	9,986,006

The receipts are looming up, and thus far of boards and scantling they exceed those of last year over 20,000,000 feet. The receipts of shingles are also largely in excess of last year, while staves show a small diminution. A Montreal paper has the following regarding the timber and lumber trade:

"The demand from the United States for square white pine still continues, and the quantity sold up to the present, and forwarded from Canada, is 2,240,000 square feet, at 10 to 15c. a square foot, according to quality and average size. The demand for sawn lumber for the States never was more brisk, and every available barge is employed to load."

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; English Island at 57½c.@ 62½c.; Cuba at 45c.@60c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, at irregular prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 65c.@70c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 22½@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in slack demand at previous prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 70@$2 75; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 90; Lard Oil at $1 60@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 79@ $1 80 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 25½c.@ 26½c. for Crude, 42c.@44c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@59c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been decidedly more activity in new Mess Pork, with liberal purchases on speculative account, the market exhibiting no very important fluctuations in values. Other kinds of Pork have been quiet and steady at nominal. Sales since our last 9,650 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$31 87 for new Mess, closing at $31 81, regular way; $29 50@$30 for one-year old Mess, $27 25@$27 75 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,000 bbls. New Mess, for future delivery, including September and all year, buyer's option, at $32@$32 12½; October, seller's option, at $31@$31 20, and all year, seller's option, at $28 25. Cut Meats are scarce and in demand at 15c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 20c.@22c. for Hams; sales 290 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 340 tcs. and bbls. at 19c. @21½c., and small lots at 21½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for new Extra do.; $8@$12 for old Plain, and $14@$17 for old Extra Mess; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are dull at $45 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c. @50c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese is in request at 5c.@19½c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	40	@42½
New-York State—firkins, light color, ⅌ lb	36	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	40	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	34	@36
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ⅌ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and Rivers—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	27	@30
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	25	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb	18½	@19½
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@15
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

RICE—Has been in fair request at very full prices, including Rangoon at $9 75@$10 25, free, and (in gold) $3 50@$3 87, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been held pretty firmly, but has not been in much request.

SEEDS—Continue quiet and somewhat nominal, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb; Rough Flax at $3 10@$3 50, and Timothy at $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive and rather unsettled, including Deer—Honduras 60c.@61½c.; San Juan, 52½c. @55c.; Boliver, 42½c.@45c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.@62½c.; Chagres, 55c.@57½c.; Puerto Cbello, 59c.@51c.; Para, 50c., gold ⅌ lb., and Goat—Tampico, 57½c.@58c.; Matamoras, 5c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 35c.@40c.; Payta, 42½c.@45c., gold, ⅌ lb., cash; Cape, 55c.@47½c., cash; Medras, 60c.@65c. each.

SOAP—Has been in less request, including Castile at 18@19c.; Colgate's Pale, at 12c., and Family at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at former quotations.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, 847 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13c.; and 150 boxes Havana, at 11½c. @12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request, at 13½c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 27,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 94,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 51,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Has been decidedly more active, with sales of 1,235 hhds. Ky. at 4½c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 500 bales cotton, by steamer, at ¼@5-16d. ⅌ lb.; 17,000 bushels Corn, on private terms; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, on private terms; and 20 hhds. Tobacco at 17s. 6d. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 10, 1866.

MEATS.

A very limited retail trade has been transacted in Meats, this week, though supplies have been fair, and prices without any remarkable alteration.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb	12	@ 16
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	16	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	23	@ 28
Beef tongues, each	87	@1 25
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	11	@ 14
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Lamb, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ quarter	1 00	@3 00
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb	16	@ 22
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Bacon, ⅌ lb	23	@ 28
Hams, ⅌ lb	25	@ 28
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	16	@ 20
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	12	@ 18
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Sweet Bread, each	25	@ 37
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb	22	@ 25
Lard, ⅌ lb	20	@ 24
Suet, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Tripe, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Liberal offerings of the leading articles, in the absence of anything like an active inquiry, have tended to depress the market, and prices have favored buyers decidedly.

Chickens, ⅌ lb	35	@ 40
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	87	@1 25
Ducks, ⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@2 00
Fowls, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Geese, each	1 75	@2 50
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ dozen	4 00	@5 00
Snipe, Yellow Legs, ⅌ doz	2 00	@3 00
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	1 12	@1 50

FISH.

Light receipts of the favorite kinds have enabled the dealers to keep prices comparatively steady, though business has been quite tame through the week.

Bass, ⅌ lb	$ 15	@ 25
Black-fish, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Blue-fish, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Brook Trout, ⅌ lb	75	@ 1 00
Clams, soft, ⅌ 100	40	@ 1 75
Clams, hard, ⅌ 100	50	@ 75
Cod, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Eels, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Flounders, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Frogs, ⅌ dozen	75	@ 1 00
Haddock, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 20
King-fish, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	20	@ 25
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ lb	50	@ 50
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 2 00
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ 2 50
Porgies, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	35	@ 40
Sheepshead, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Sword-fish, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Turtle, Green, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Weak-fish, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15

VEGETABLES.

Supplies have been fair for the season, while trade has been only moderately active. The tendency of prices has been downward. Cauliflowers, Peas and Radishes have been very scarce, and nominal in price.

Beans, String, ⅌ half peck	75	@ 1 00
Beets, new, ⅌ bunch	5	@ 8
Cabbages, new, each	12	@ 18
Carrots, new, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 6
Corn, ⅌ doz. ears	15	@ 20
Cucumbers, each	1	@ 2
Egg Plants, each	12	@ 18
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	15	@ 20
Lettuce, ⅌ head	3	@ 5
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 3
Mushrooms, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Okra, ⅌ 100	25	@ 30
Onions, ⅌ peck	62	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	6	@ 8
Onions, new, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 6
Parsnips, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ⅌ doz	10	@ 15
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl	3 25	@ 4 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	45	@ 60
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 4
Squash, each	6	@ 10
Tomatoes, new, ⅌ quart	15	@ 18
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 12
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	10	@ —

FRUIT.

With a better supply of domestic on the market, prices are on the decline. The demand is not active. Some Plums have been received from Delaware. They are only fit for cooking purposes. The Apples and Pears offering to-day show a decided improvement over last week's stock, as regards quality. Currants and Gooseberries have vanished. Peaches are plenty and heavy in price.

Almonds, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Apples, ⅌ half peck	31	@ 50
Bananas, each	2	@ 10
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Citron, ⅌ lb	45	@ 50
Cocoa Nuts, each	8	@ 10
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Figs, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Lemons, ⅌ doz	18	@ 30
Oranges, ⅌ doz	25	@ 75
Melons, each	15	@ 1 00
Pears, ⅌ quart	12	@ 25
Peaches, ⅌ quart	12	@ 20
Plums, ⅌ quart	25	@ 30
Pine Apples, each	12	@ 25
Prunes, ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Raisins, ⅌ lb	18	@ 26
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	10	@ 15
Walnuts, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Eggs are more abundant and are cheaper, with rather more doing in them. Butter, of fine to extra quality, is less plenty, and is quoted higher, on a more active market. Cheese is in liberal supply and dull.

Butter, new, fancy table, ⅌ lb	50	@ 55
Butter, new, fair to good table, ⅌ lb	43	@ 48
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb	32	@ 38
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15	@ 22
Eggs, (by the quantity,) ⅌ doz	—	@ 33
Eggs, nine for	—	@ 25
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@ 1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ —

SUNDRIES.

Little variation is noticeable in any article under this heading. Groceries are quoted firm, but trade is reported very dull. Breadstuffs are a trifle dearer at wholesale, and about steady at retail, on an improved demand.

Coal, nut and stove, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$7 00	@$9 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	25	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb	25	@ 45
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb	28	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	10	@ 25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl	12 00	@17 00
Flour, Family, ⅌ 24 lb. bags	1 25	@ 2 25
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Meal, Oat, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@ 1 25
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb	10	@ 15
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	10	@ 13
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb	16½	@ 17
Sugar, Hard, ⅌ lb	17½	@ —
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	80	@ 1 25
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb	80	@ 1 10
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb	85	@ 1 65
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb	65	@ 1 00

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PO-CA-HON-TAS; or YE GENTLE SAVAGE. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Tolbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. THE NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8, G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, SIX DEGREES OF CRIME, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, and BRIAN O'LINN.

GEARY'S BILLIARD SALOON.
No. 616 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A GRAND EXHIBITION OF BILLIARDS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Regents of the University have just held their annual session at Albany. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting. Among those present were the most distinguished educators and authors in the State. All the prominent Colleges were represented as well as many of the Academies and High Schools. The Convocation were entertained on alternate evenings by Gov. FENTON and Chancellor PRUYN. Among the valuable papers presented was one by President BARNARD, of Columbia College, on "The Branches Proper to be Pursued Preparatory to College," in which he favors the postponement of the study of the Classics, until the age of 14, or later. He would employ the minds of children with the sciences first of classification, such as Botany, next those depending upon observation and experiment, such as Chemistry and other inductive sciences.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says, Gov. RANDALL, Hon. C. WENDELL, Hon. O. H. BROWNING and other members of the National Union Executive Committee, arrived in this city last evening. A number of delegates to the Convention also arrived; among them were Judge MOORE, of Red River, La., and REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore. The Continental Hotel has been selected as the headquarters of the Committee. The Democratic delegates from Pennsylvania will have their headquarters at the State Central Committee Rooms, No. 828 Walnut-street.

The Paymaster-General will immediately commence the payment of bounties to colored soldiers under the joint resolution of Congress, approved June 26, 1866. It is estimated that the payment will involve the expenditure of $20,000,000. To prevent frauds on the part of claim agents, the Paymaster-General has ordered that with every claim filed under the resolution by claim agents, an affidavit must be made by the latter, to the effect that the only interest they have in the claim are the legal fees allowed, and the expense for notarial or other acknowledgments incurred in preparing the claims.

In New-Orleans there were twenty-four deaths from cholera on Thursday, and in St. Louis four. Previous to the breaking out of the cholera the health of these cities had been excellent, and it is possible that the disease may not become epidemic. At Savannah, though much exposed, as was thought, from the prevalence of the disease on Tybee Island, no cases have occurred, with the exception of the pilot of the steamer *Sylvan Shore*. The *Republican* says that the health of the city was never so good at this season.

The Indian Commissioners in Dakotah report that the Indians of that Territory are peaceable and disposed to make the fullest satisfactory negotiations with the Government, but dangerous parties are actively at work fomenting trouble between them and the Commissioners. The Dakotahs are much annoyed by the frequent raids made upon their stock and crops by the Sioux Indians. They have at present over 15,000 acres of land under good cultivation.

The Bellefontaine (Ohio) *Republican* says that the wife of P. C. TINKER, of that place, has fallen heir to a portion of an estate, in England, valued at $36,000,000. The portion that will fall to the lot of Mrs. TINKER will be about $1,500,000, after expenses of settlement, &c., are paid. A niece who is living with Mrs. TINKER will receive a portion amounting to $750,000.

A private letter to Gen. HOWARD, dated Vicksburgh, Miss., Aug. 3, says: Freedmen murders are nothing now. At least thirty have been killed during the past six weeks in this county. Within the past twenty-four hours one Union Southerner and two Northern men have complained to me that they have come to town because they dare not remain longer on their places, near Edwards Depot.

Miss MARY L. SCHELL, of San Francisco, Cal., has sued Major-Gen. HENRY M. NAGLEE for refusing to marry her, after having promised many a time to do so. She says she is damaged to the amount of $100,000 by his conduct. The case will be tried at San Francisco. The fair plaintiff has over one hundred letters on hand, all written by the defendant, by which she expects to make out her case.

Several female prisoners attempted to escape from the jail in Memphis, Tenn., on the night of Aug. 6, by digging under the wall; and on being discovered made an attack on the officers with brickbats, &c. They were not subdued until the hose of an engine was brought into requisition, and they were drenched with water.

The Milwaukee papers announce the death of Col. B. P. PECKHAM, who for the past twelve years has been Division Superintendent of the American Express Company in that city. Col. PECKHAM was born in Sartoga County, this State, and was 59 years of age. He went to Milwaukee eighteen years ago as agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad.

By an order of the War Department Major-Gen. DELAFIELD, late Superintendent of the Military Academy, has been placed upon the retired list. He has been connected for more than fifty-two years with the United States Corps of Engineers, where he has rendered his country most faithful and eminent service.

A divorce suit of considerable interest is about to be tried in Chicago. The defendant, Rev. HART L. STEWART, Jr., is a young Methodist clergyman, who, however, has not of late been actively engaged in his profession. Mrs. STEWART is the daughter of Mr. WASHINGTON SMITH, a merchant of Chicago.

Upon his own application, Brevet Major-Gen. D. HUNTER, Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, having served over forty years, has been, by direction of the President, retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list. This order to take effect July 31, 1866.

The DOUGLAS Monument ceremonies, it is officially announced, will take place on the 6th of September. Secretary SEWARD has notified the committee that the President and his Cabinet will be present.

Rev. J. W. HORTON, who was killed in the New-Orleans riot, was a son of Rev. JOTHAM HORTON, a Methodist minister of Nantucket, and a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary. He was for some time pastor of the Baptist Church at Milford.

AUGUSTUS BILLERBECK has been arrested in Cincinnati, charged with embezzling $30,000 from his employers, GORDON & FRESE, wholesale dealers. He has resided in his father's family at Newport, Ky., and has always borne a good reputation in society.

The joint encampments of the Second and Eighth Connecticut Regiments, under command of Gen. KELLOGG, of Waterbury, will commence at Bridgeport Aug. 27, and continue six days. Gov. HAWLEY will spend most of the time in camp.

The military authorities at New-Orleans, in the maintenance of martial law, have found it necessary to direct Mayor MONROE to perform no official acts without their approval.

The Minnesota Valley Railroad will be finished to St. Paul in three weeks. The Pacific Road will be completed to St. Cloud, eighty miles north of St. Paul, Minn., by September.

Commissioner COOLY, of the Indian Bureau, has instructed the agents of his department to prohibit traders from selling arms and ammunition to the Indians in the different Territories.

A. T. STEWART, of this City, J. R. FREEZE, of New-Jersey, and J. H. ALEXANDER, of Maryland, were yesterday appointed Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition.

Gen. T. J. WOOD, commanding Department of the Mississippi, has issued an order appointing Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmens' Bureau for every county in the State.

Two rebels were recently shot near Lexington, Mo., while attempting to remove a Union rosette from the coat of a young man who had been in the Federal army.

The Morris and Essex Railroad Company on Monday commenced the running of passenger trains over the extension to Easton.

Gen. NYE, United States Senator from Nevada, delivered an address to the citizens of the Sixth Congressional District last evening.

The Louisville *Democrat* states that Gen. ROUSSEAU is not intending to return to that city, but will practice his profession in Washington.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. GORDON has been appointed to succeed Mr. KEYES as United States Marshal for Massachusetts.

A printer named ENGLISH attempted to hang himself on Wednesday, at Indianapolis, on the stand erected for the speakers of the Democratic meeting.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Health Board's official bulletins, yesterday, reported nine cases of cholera in this City and eleven in Brooklyn, exclusive of the cases in the public institutions of both cities. Cholera appeared yesterday at Edgewater, Staten Island. The total of deaths in this City from all causes, as shown by the Burial Permit Book at the Bureau of Records, from noon on Saturday last to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was 701. Of the dead, 138 were victims of cholera.

The case of AUGUSTUS P. GREEN, Deputy United States Marshal, charged with allowing LAMIRANDE to escape from his custody, came up again before the Commissioner, when it was proved that LAMIRANDE had been seen counting nine $100 bills in the Ludlow-street Jail previous to his escape. The case was again adjourned.

The Metropolitan Police have been instructed to arrest, wherever found, known thieves, and under the vagrant act, to take them to the police courts as persons having no visible means of support.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions was concluded yesterday. Another large contribution of criminals was made to the State Prison and Penitentiary.

Flour and pork were in more active demand yesterday, the former at advancing prices. Wheat was firmer, on a better inquiry. Corn and oats were less sought after and were heavy. Cotton was quite dull. General merchandise was quiet. Freights were inactive.

The Saratoga Convention.

We have been fearful from the beginning that the Saratoga Convention might not meet the expections of the *Tribune*. Naturally apprehensive, like all "Conservatives," of coming evil, we had forebodings of such a calamity from the outset. Our worst fears are realized. Our Radical neighbor disapproves the Convention and its action—thoroughly and entirely. He "deplores" its approval of the admission of Tennessee—quite as much, apparently, as he deplored the admission itself.

Doubtless he will also "deplore" the tone of its proceedings, the resolutions it adopted, and especially the character of the delegates it appointed to the Philadelphia Convention. The special friends to whose welfare he has of late been so solicitous do not appear in the list at all. We have scrutinized it with special care, and cannot find the names of FERNANDO or BENJ. WOOD, of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, or of any other conspicuous Copperhead in the State. We do not detect among them all a single man who was from the beginning "*more than willing* to submit the question of Union or Disunion to a *vote of the Southern States*," or who, at any stage of the great contest was for one more battle "with the understanding that if we lost we should make *peace* on the best attainable terms." Nor is there a man among them all, so far as we are aware, who "entreated" President LINCOLN to "*submit overtures for pacification* to the Southern insurgents," and to offer them $400,000,000 in compensation, loyal and disloyal alike, for their slaves. The Convention has steered clear of all such friends of Union—even of those among them who grew valiant as danger disappeared and insist upon now holding as "conquered subjects" the men at whose hands, while in arms, they were so anxious to purchase a costly and disgraceful peace. To a casual observer it looks as if this action of the Convention were intentional! If so, we do not wonder at the *Tribune's* discontent.

The Convention, whether by design or accident, has sent as delegates to Philadelphia loyal men, friends of the Union, from both the great political parties of the day. The names of its delegates will be recognized by every one familiar with the politics of this State, as those of patriotic and Union loving men, who are willing to throw aside all mere party considerations and who do not believe that the Union is dissolved, because it crushed the rebellion that sought its overthrow.

Little as the Saratoga Convention pleases our neighbor of the *Tribune*, we cannot console him by holding out the hope of better things at Philadelphia. He would do well to prepare for a similar disappointment when that Convention shall have met and adjourned.

MORE CABLES WANTED.—Now that every doubt is dissipated as to the practical success of the Atlantic telegraph, and as to the capacity of the cable for the rapid and continuous transmission of even such a volume of dispatches as was published in the TIMES of Thursday last, there is no doubt that by another year at least we shall have an abundance of other lines, on the same route and on other routes. Already the *Great Eastern* has set about the work of attempting to recover the cable that was lost last year; and there is every reason to believe, from her former success in finding and grappling it immediately after it was sunk, that it will again be found, recovered and repaired, and that the laying of it will be continued and completed from the point at which it parted. The *Great Eastern*, as our readers know, has enough cable on board to complete the old line to this side; and it is not at all improbable, therefore, that in a few weeks we shall have a double line of connection between America and Europe. This will be much more satisfactory than the present state of things; for everybody feels that communication is precarious which is dependant on a single line with so many risks. Dispatches will be cheapened too, with another cable, and the value of the telegraph to the public be thus at once greatly increased. But these two will only be the beginning of what we shall yet have. The projects for lines on the other routes will now be renewed in a practical shape, and the prospects of large profits will bring capital to their support, and hasten the work of laying them.

The Report of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton—A Case of Garbling.

The report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON—upon the working of the Freedmen's Bureau—is assailed by the *Tribune* as "undervaluing the Bureau by insinuations which the facts they quote refute." In the same paper appears what purports to be the report. It is given as a special dispatch, and is introduced with a remark conveying the idea that the document is reproduced in its entirety. There is a look of fairness in the publication which might reconcile one to the editorial criticism, for on the supposition that the whole report is published, every reader might be safely left to judge for himself of its merits.

But a like examination brings to light the disingenuousness of the *Tribune's* method of conducting a controversy, and the unscrupulousness with which it adapts even official documents to partisan ends. The document published by the *Tribune* as the report of the Generals is a clumsy version of the report, and nothing more—the production of the authors being, to a large extent, so recast that it is often difficult to recognize its relationship to the original—important parts being mutiated, and essential corroborative statements and remarks being, in several instances, omitted. Thus, what our cotemporary falsely charged the TIMES with having done in relation to Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatch it has itself done in relation to the report of Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON. It has garbled an official document, foisted the garbled document upon its readers as the genuine report complete, and on this garbled version has predicated objections to its style and conclusiveness.

Without attempting to show in detail how thoroughly and impudently the process of garbling has in this case been carried on by the *Tribune*, we cull two or three fragments by way of illustration. It will be seen, in the first place, how sense is converted into nonsense, and, in the next place, how material averments are altogether rejected.

THE REPORT.	THE TRIBUNE'S VERSION.
A great reduction in the expenses of the Bureau, and a reform which would render it far less objectionable than it is now, would be effected by the discontinuance of all paid employes not in the military service of the Government. This would reduce the expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., the following amounts.	A reduction in expenses of the Bureau renders it far less objectionable than it is now. The discontinuance of paid employes not in the military service of the Government would reduce expenses for clerks, contract surgeons, hospital stewards, &c., to the following amounts.
The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State, and place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken cases out of the hands of the civil authorities, and have tried and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State.	The amended laws of Georgia are fully as liberal as those of any Northern State. Notwithstanding this fact, we have found that agents of the Bureau have taken cases out of the hands of the civil authorities, and disposed of them in a manner never contemplated by the laws of the State.
MR. MATTHEW WHILDEN, formerly chief clerk in the school department, [in Louisiana,] in evidence before us—which is hereto appended, marked "B"—stated that in September, 1865, Capt. PEASE, the School Superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were but two. It was also sworn to before us that the books and records, which would have shown this report to be inaccurate, were destroyed in Capt. PEASE's office, and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. On examining the pay-roll No. 2, for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and approved, names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepancy of several hundred dollars between the pay-rolls for this month and the labor-roll, No. 15. From the sworn testimony, also hereto appended, it will be seen that Capt. MORSE, appointed Provost-Marshal of the Bureau by Mr. CONWAY, made the Provost-Marshal's office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large amount of money from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offences, and his books only show receipts from this source amounting to $675 10.	MR. MATTHEW WHILDEN, formerly in the school department, stated in September, 1865, that Capt. PEASE, Superintendent, reported officially there were forty schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when in fact there were but two, and that the books and records were destroyed in Capt. PEASE's office, and others substituted. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. Capt. MORSE, appointed Provost-Marshal by Mr. CONWAY, made his office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at $5 a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policemen, who made the arrests. This officer collected $675 10.

It is not enough that those who rely upon the *Tribune* for information, and are asked to pass judgment on the South in behalf of the negroes, are kept in ignorance of the fact that in Georgia the laws "place the negro in all respects on a perfect equality with the white man as to his civil rights." The policy of our cotemporary not only requires the omission of facts of this nature, but also excludes the following highly important statement of facts, the want of which renders other portions of the *Tribune's* version of the report almost unintelligible:

> "For instance, the citizen Judge of the Freedmen's Court at Savannah sentenced two negroes to thirty day's labor in the chain-gang, on the charge of horse-stealing, to which they pleaded guilty. A white man committing the same offence would have been liable, under the State laws, to be sentenced to the penitentiary, or even to death, at the discretion of the Jury. In cases previously disposed of in this same Court, one freedman, for assaulting with a knife, with intent to kill, was fined $20; and another freedman, for a similar offence, was sent to prison for five months, when, by the laws of Georgia, the punishment prescribed for the crime is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than two or more than ten years. Decisions such as these must of necessity create among the white people a feeling of contempt for the Freedmen's Courts and of ill-will toward the United States Government, which permits such an unjust interference with the laws of the State. In the Freedmen's Court at Macon, presided over by Capt. LOUIS J. LAMBERT, more serious irregularities have occurred. A Mr. M. J. MORGAN and his son, a Mr. BOULTON, and a Mr. STANSEL BERWICK were tried in this Court for cruelty to a freedman, were convicted, and were fined in the aggregate $550. The fines imposed upon the two MORGANS, amounting to $300, were reported by the agent, but no account was rendered of the remaining $250. Capt. LAMBERT, in a written explanation, herewith forwarded, (marked A,) states that the money and papers in this case were stolen from his office, and that he made up his report from memory. It does not appear, however, that Capt. LAMBERT made any official mention of the burglary until after this discrepancy was discovered by us. We found that Capt. LAMBERT'S record, as a rule, was very loosely kept, and that his predecessor, who had collected thousands of dollars, had left no record or evidence behind him of the disposition made of the money received. A similar absence of records prevented our making a thorough investigation in other offices in the State."

This pretty little point in connection with the Freedmen's affairs in Louisiana is also omitted from the *Tribune* version:

> "One of the defaulting officers, Lieut. FOSTER, who, Col. RENO believes, appropriated to his own use the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility, levied an 'incidental tax,' which Col. RENO calls an 'invention of his own,' and which, with the exception of one or two hundred dollars went into his own pocket."

We might extend these evidences of garbling much further. We might quote other essential statements which the *Tribune* has carefully expunged—statements which are essential to a correct understanding of the evils of the Bureau management, and the appositeness of amendatory suggestions offered by the inspecting Generals. But we have cited sufficient for the present purpose, which is to exemplify the unreliability of the *Tribune* as a vehicle of information, and the dishonesty of its judgments when political opponents are concerned.

The Santa Anna Conspiracy in Mexico—The Aspect of Affairs.

The news which we published yesterday from our correspondent in the City of Mexico, concerning the conspiracy against MAXIMILIAN in behalf of SANTA ANNA, and the prompt detection, arrest and banishment of the conspirators, furnishes further proofs at once of the perils that environ the Empire, and of the energy and determination of the Emperor in maintaining his authority. The conspiracy was of a most formidable and threatening nature, if we look at the character, position, opportunities and influence of those engaged in it. Among those arrested were a Minister of State, three members of the Imperial Cabinet and eleven other Palace officials—all individuals who were near to the person of the Emperor, and possessed of facilities for inaugurating a revolution in the most striking manner. Beside these, there were arrested and exiled a half dozen Generals, several ecclesiastics, and a number of citizens, who, according to the statement of our correspondent, represent the wealth, talent, power and influence of the Mexican Capital.

No indications are furnished as to what extent a revolutionary movement of this kind would have been supported by the Mexican people. The Liberals, from JUAREZ downward, have no faith whatever in SANTA ANNA. The offer of his sword has been refused by JUAREZ, and the proclamation which he addressed some time ago to the Mexican people has received neither notice nor response in any quarter. His natural adherents, the reactionary and Church Party, though not in all respects pleased with MAXIMILIAN, are still less disposed to countenance revolutionary movements, or a return to the old anarchic condition of things. They support the Empire, as furnishing a larger degree of security, with less violence to their interests, than any Government which Mexico has had for a half-century. As regards popular support, there is no doubt that SANTA ANNA is weaker than any other aspirant to the Government of Mexico—weaker than MAXIMILIAN, weaker than JUAREZ—one of whom has foreign aid and a strong position, and the other popular sympathy and confidence.

The probability is that the conspirators looked no further than to a sudden movement which should make away with MAXIMILIAN, give them temporary possession, perhaps, of the capital, and bring into activity the revolutionary elements, hoping in the momentary uproar, and in the succeeding confusion, that something might occur which would inure to their advantage. How they could expect, even if MAXIMILIAN were out of the way, to accomplish anything in the interest of SANTA ANNA, as long as the French troops are in Mexico, is beyond comprehension. But on this point, again, we may say that it is probable they did not intend that their conspiracy should take effect until the French troops began to evacuate, which event is now not a great distance off. When it did begin, *then*, it might appear, would be the opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

No one in this country will be sorry that such a conspiracy, with such an aim and in such interests, should be crushed in its very inception by MAXIMILIAN. However obnoxious the Empire may be, it is possible for Mexico to have something worse even than the Empire. It would be worse to have a renewal of the old and bloody struggles of the factions, with revolutions frequent as the changes of the moon, and fighting ceaseless as the revolutions. Even in the case of MAXIMILIAN leaving the country with the French troops, the last party whom we should desire to see succeed, either by force or in any other way, would be that represented by SANTA ANNA.

As for the Empire, though it continues to stand and make a show of strength, it is certainly in a bad way at this time. We see no reason to believe the stories current in Vera Cruz, that MAXIMILIAN is about to decamp for Europe, leaving in disgust and despair the unfortunate country which he has striven so long and so hard to govern. But it is quite certain that the Empire has neither money, credit nor revenues; that its main support, the French troops, will soon be withdrawn; that it is actively opposed by a large proportion of the native population; and that there are no prospects of improvement, in any respect, in the future. At this juncture, the Empress has gone to France, to represent (as we are told by the official organ) the "grave condition" of affairs to LOUIS NAPOLEON, and to treat with him "personally upon various important points which have already arisen, as well as those which may present themselves in the future." This is plain enough language, and indicates beyond dispute that the Mexican Empire cannot endure after the withdrawal of French support. But there is no likelihood that even CARLOTTA'S suasions will have any effect upon LOUIS NAPOLEON. He has lent the Empire an army for three years, beside some hundreds of millions of francs; and he has learnt that were he to continue his army for ten years, and increase his loan ten times, they would neither render MAXIMILIAN'S power secure, nor further the ends which NAPOLEON himself had in view in Mexico.

When MAXIMILIAN does leave Mexico, the form of Government that the American people desire to see in place of the Empire is that represented by the Liberal Administration of JUAREZ. It was working effectively and hopefully for the peace and freedom of the country when it was overthrown by the French invaders; and it is the only party which has in it the elements that can secure in the future the liberties of Mexico.

The Increasing Activity of Government Securities.

The business of the week now drawing to a close at the Stock Board, and through the Commission Houses, in Government Securities, has been extraordinarily heavy, stimulated in a great degree, by the highly favorable exhibit of the national finances officially published on the 3d inst., indicative of a liquidation of over $37,000,000 of the aggregate indebtedness within the past two months, and of over $124,000,000 during the past twelve months. The business in the public funds has been mainly for home investment account, save in the instance of the 5-20s of 1862, which have have been eagerly bought for export, and which domestic holders have freely exchanged, at an average profit of two and a half per cent. for the 5-20s of 1865. The latter bear the same liberal rate of coin interest as the earlier issue, and have absolutely nearly three years longer to run before the redemption option of the Government shall have become operative. Hence, they are deemed by a rapidly increasing number of home buyers as the better investment of the two. Large conversions of August Seven-Thirties into the new 5-20s have been made during the week.

This (the first) issue of the Seven-Thirties, which will mature in August, 1867, is the only one on which, by a concession of the Treasury Department, the convertible privilege is immediately available, and in this instance only, on an equalization of interest, making the cost of the 5-20s, issued in exchange for the 7-30s, about the same as the ruling rate for the bonds in the open market. Knowledge of this fact induces many holders of the August 7-30s to sell them out absolutely, and buy in the new 5-20s through the commission houses, thus avoiding the delay and trouble of the conversion process. The 5-20s of 1865 sold yesterday at 107@107¼, while the 1862 5-20s were dealt in at 109⅝@109⅞. The foreign houses have been taking unusually large amounts of the latter for export, and further heavy purchases for this purpose are only temporarily prevented by the depression in the foreign exchange market and the difficulty experienced in the negotiation of bills in the face of the liberal supply of good to prime drafts available. The supply of the 5-20s of 1862 is unusually light, and even the actual exchanges of these bonds for the latest issue by domestic investors is insufficient to keep the stock up to the requirements of foreign buyers, who have to make steady advances in their bids to bring out the bonds which they need for shipment. On all issues of the 5-20s there is the accrued coin interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, since May 1, worth, with gold at 149, over $2 60 per cent. in currency. The bonds yield an annual interest of nearly nine per cent., on the basis of the ruling price of gold.

The Six per cents of 1881 have become extremely scarce in the open market, and no round lots could be purchased without causing a further rise in the price, which now stands at 110⅜, or less than one per cent. higher than the 5-20s of 1862. The margin between the going rate for these two classes of national stock is very rarely so narrow. The 1881 bonds are an absolutely fifteen-year six per cent. coin-interest obligation, and, as such, are generally considered by far the best of all the public securities as an investment. They are mainly held at home. The Ten-forties touched par on Thursday, on a brisk demand, which was only partially satisfied, as the bonds were not sufficiently abundant at the current figures. They have not been as high as at present for about a year and a half. A half year's coin-interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be due on them by Sept. 1. The September coupons can even now be marketed through the Government Commission houses at about 146 per cent., or only 2 per cent. less than the price of gold. Some of the large holders of the Coupon Ten-Forties are availing themselves of this opportunity, and turning the proceeds of their coin interest into public stocks, seemingly giving the preference to the later issues of the Five-Twenties and Seven-Thirties. Altogether, the present market for the Government interest-bearing obligations is the best that has been available since the early Spring of 1865. And, as money is "a drug on the market" at 3 to 4 per cent. on call, and lenders are unable to temporarily place their balances more advantageously, the chances are that the public funds will even further improve, until they shall have reached the same footing, as regards price, as other stocks and bonds which bear no more liberal rate of currency interest.

A RAID UPON THE THIEVES.—A revolution is now going on at Police Headquarters in reference to the detective system. It is certainly time that some means were taken to prevent the wholesale depredations which have recently been carried on against the community. Crime has stalked boldly in our midst, and the investigations now pending show that it has even shaken hands with the guardians of the public morals. But while these investigations show that there has been corruption under the old system, they also demonstrate the fact, that the public has been very greatly to blame in the matter. The duties of a detective officer, if faithfully performed, are of the hardest kind. He is forced into contact with villains of all classes, and the temptation constantly held out to him to connive at the escape of criminals is almost irresistable. He must be a man of high moral principles who can persist in the honest discharge of his duties and see thousands of dollars slipping through his fingers when a word might turn the golden shower into his pocket. He needs but little familiarity with the business to convince him that the recovery of property, not the punishment of criminals, is the great desire of all citizens who fall victims to sharpers. This fact is so well known that it has become a matter of speculation with thieves, and when they are detected in their nefarious transactions they are always confident of escaping punishment by yielding up a portion of their plunder. When citizens are so eager to permit criminals to escape, who can wonder at the detectives coinciding with them, particularly when the thieves are willing to pay well for their liberty? Henceforth we are promised a different system and instead of bending all their energies to the recovery of property, the detective police will be required to rid the city of professional thieves, by summarily arresting them whenever they encounter them. There is in this City nearly 3,000 persons, including both sexes, who make thieving their profession. These persons are all known to the Police authorities, but owing to the want of a proper understanding between those authorities and the Police Magistrates, they were prevented from arresting them. The constant depredations, committed boldly in the most public streets, has become such an intolerable nuisance that at length an understanding has been reached. The thieves are now to be arrested, and, after leaving their photographs at Police Headquarters, will be proceeded against as vagrants. The raid upon the fraternity commenced yesterday, and twenty-five were arrested. They were dismissed for the time with the warning that if seen in the City again they would be sent to the Penitentiary. Eighty of the sharpest officers in the force have been detailed to this duty, and their efforts to rid the City of professional thieves will doubtless prove successful, provided citizens will come forward and prosecute. If they prefer to compound with the rascals, however, and to allow them to escape justice by returning the property stolen, we shall soon relapse into the old system, and New-York will be again the favorite resort of that class of depredators.

Young Italy.

While Beau BRUMMEL, as everybody knows, was eking out his days in misery at Calais, he one day entertained an English nobleman at breakfast with cold roast beef. The nobleman, to say something polite, remarked that "he thought nothing was better for breakfast than cold beef." The Beau quickly rephed, "No, my Lord, cold roast beef is better than nothing." We very much fear that "young Italy" may with equal truth exclaim that Venetia, as a gift without glory, and with loss of prestige even, was better than nothing at all.

We have a feeling of sympathy for this young nation since we are so sadly disappointed in our expectations. The Italians were the first people in Europe that succeeded in throwing off the yoke of hated foreign dominion. The Poles have attempted it repeatedly, and always failed. They struggled heroically, held out manfully, died fearlessly, but had at last to succumb to the superior power and longer purse of Russia. The Hungarians fought bravely and successfully for two years against Austria for their independence, but with the colossal power of Russia, united with the Austrians, they could not cope, and so failed also, just as the Poles have done before them and since. The sympathies of America in both instances were with the struggling people. The uprising of the oppressed against their oppressors will always find warm approval in the American heart. When Piedmont set the ball of Italian unity in motion at the Congress of Paris of 1856, we Amercans greeted the movement with cordial praise, and felt deep regret when it became known that the short, yet bloody and decisive war of 1859 had only liberated Lombardy to the Mincio from the grasp of Austria. We looked on in amazement and feared for the result, when GARIBALDI and his few hundred devoted and brave heroes sailed upon their perilous expedition and landed at Marsala. Our people were eager to give expression to their heartfelt joy at his unexpected and wonderful success in Sicily; and when the tidings came of his victorious march through Calabria, of the flight of the detested Neapolitan Bourbon, and the triumphal entry of the adventurous, patriotic and revered General, "late candlemaker of Staten Island," into the beautiful City of Naples, as the Conqueror of the Kingdom af the Two Sicilies, we admired his genius not more than the determination of the Italians to be free and united, and hailed the event as one of the wonders of the age.

Not less admirable was the subsequent deportment both of the people of the several Italian States and the Piedmontese Government. Discarding all the impracticable theories of political *quidnuncs*, the people with quiet resoluteness, like expert old hands at self-government, resolved upon a Union with Piedmont and selected the House of Savoy, of which VICTOR EMMANUEL, as King of Piedmont, was the representative, for their dynasty. The King and his Government, especially CAVOUR, on the other hand, advanced toward the people with equal wisdom and moderation, and without any irritating quibbles about the "Rights of the Crown," such as even in constitutional old England we often hear talk of, enlarged the constitutional privileges of the people, and restricted the hereditary prerogatives of the King. Thus far nothing but the most sincere admiration was due to this new State from all freedom-loving men, and the praise of Italy was almost universal.

But it seems that, as too many cooks spoil the broth, so too much praise has spoiled this youngest child in the family of nations. Without recalling now some very unworthy transactions in parliamentary life, we may refer to the course and fate of Italy in the present war. With the fanfaronade of a mighty and invincible host, she filled the ear of the world in advance with the great deeds she was going to do. She discounted her prospective victories even before war had already begun. Her army and her navy were so powerful that upon their first onslaught the whole fabric of Austria would crumble to pieces.

At Custozza, numerically superior to the Austrians, they allow themselves to be shamefully beaten. After the defeat they lack the manliness to admit it, but frame their bulletins in language doubtful and equivocal, to hide a defeat in a seeming announcement of a mere failure of complete success. Then on the 5th of July came the cession of Venice by Austria to France, and a proposition for an armistice with Italy. No, says the still undismayed, enthusiastic Italian, "we will not take Venetia as a gift from a neutral; we will fight for and conquer it ourselves from our enemy. We must have our revenge for the want of success at Custozza. We will have no armistice, except in concert with our ally, the Prussian." CIALDINI crossed the Po on the 6th, and has been steadily advancing toward the railway and thence to the Quadrilateral, without finding an enemy to fight. The Garabaldini entered the Tyrol, were beaten sometimes, were as often successful, without doing anything seriously to affect the war. The semi-official organ of their ally, the Prussian *Kreuz-Zeitung* of Berlin, of July 25, even asserts that GARIBALDI'S "Red Shirts" are so useless in the Tyrolese Mountains that Regulars had to be sent from the King's army at Ferrara to prevent their entire disorganization. Sure enough, the military honor had thus far suffered severely.

But there was the splendid navy at Ancona, intended to destroy the Austrian fleet, insure the permanent supremacy of Italy in the Adriatic, and expose all the Austrian coast lines to attack. Admiral PERSANO sailed forth, but even there already a mishap occurred that speaks ill for the capacity of Italian gunners. A British man-of-war was met at sea and the Admiral ordered a salute. It was fired. To the dismay of the Italians as much as to the astonishment of the "Britisher," it was found that Her Majesty's ship was hit in several places, and badly damaged. The Italians had forgotton that they had gone out to do battle and that their guns were shotted. The naval battle off Lissa is then fought and lost, and here the most remarkable fact is, that a wooden three-decker is an over-match for four iron-clads, runs one down and blows another up. No excuses can avail, for PERSANO is under court-martial and the fleet is to be reorganized, a sure sign of complete disaster.

The unkindest cut of all, however, is that Italy has been cut by her own ally, by Prussia. Italy refused to treat without the assent of Prussia, but Prussia alone enters now into a truce and an armistice with Austria, and leaves defeated Italy to take care of herself. She will now have to take Venetia after all without having conquered it. This is certainly a piercing "cut" for a proud and noble people. For their misfortune, their loss of prestige is surely not to be ascribed to the masses, but to the leaders. They fought like lions at Custozza, they died like demi-gods off Lissa. It was not only ungenerous, but heartless, in a City journal the other day to advise the Italians to stick to opera-singers, organ-grinders and monkeys, and leave war to others. The warlike spirit of this young Italian nation has been fully established, but we would advise them to be more patient, less clamorous, and above all wiser in the selection of their counselors.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG THE GUERRILLAS. By "Edmund Kirke." New-York: CARLETON.

Mr. GILMORE's familiarity with the habits, manners and peculiarities of the poorer classes living in the Southern States, have enabled him to give us some very graphic pictures of their mode of life, but this last work justifies the assertion that the vein is pretty well worked out. In both the introductory and in the concluding chapters he tells us that his aim has not been to write a story, but to give a series of portraits which should depict the different classes of Southern society—the "mean whites," the "poor whites," the "chivalry" and the "negroes," and the mixed race in which the blood of the white and black is mingled in various proportions. When an author does not set out to "write a story," he very rarely succeeds in doing so by chance, and it is therefore hardly worth while to say that the plot upon which Edmund Kirke strings the characters named does not display any originality whatever in its construction, nor does it give any other proof that it cost the author any severe intellectual effort. He is kind enough to add a supplementary chapter telling the reader what classes the different characters are designed to represent, so that there will be no excuse if any one mistakes a "poor white" for a "mean" white, or a negro for one of the chivalry. Altogether the work may be classed as a fair offset to HARRY GILMOR'S *Four Years in the Saddle*, although it can not make the slight claim which that book does to being a contribution to the real history of the war.

INSIDE: A CHRONICLE OF SECESSION. By GEORGE F. HARRINGTON. With illustrations by THOMAS NAST. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The circumstances under which this story was written have been so widely and thoroughly advertised in *Harper's Weekly*, where it first appeared as a serial, that it seems hardly necessary to say that it purports to be a transcript of actual life in the South while the war was in progress. The characters are mainly fictitious, of course, but it is easy to see that many of them are drawn from real life. The plot is made to adhere so strictly to the movements of events as they transpired during the war, and which are still so fresh in the minds of all, that the story loses very much of its attractiveness in consequence; but the manner in which it is told displays considerable literary skill. If its publication could have been delayed twenty or thirty years, or if it might be reproduced after that lapse of time, it is easy to see that it would be read with much more interest than at present, when almost every situation of the plot can be anticipated before its development. The illustrations, which are very numerous, are from the industrious pencil of Mr. THOMAS NAST, and give abundant proof that he entered thoroughly into the spirit of the story.

PAPERS FROM OVERLOOK HOUSE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

These papers comprise numerous essays in prose, with attempts at verse, ostensibly copied, for the most part, from sundry time-discolored manuscripts preserved in an old book-case at "Overlook House." No local habitation is given to this mansion, nor are we told the name of the mythical copyist, but as the papers neither shed new light on any of the vexed questions of the day, or broach theories which are likely to provoke heated discussion, it is hardly worth while to spend much time in endeavoring to fix the responsibility of their authorship upon any individual. Those who are not over-critical as to style will, perhaps, find in the sketches, stories and poems which make up this volume, material wherewith to while away an idle hour.

BREVITY AND BRILLIANCY IN CHESS. By MIRON J. HAZELTINE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

Since the days of the Morphy *furore*, works upon chess have appeared only at long intervals, but it is certainly time that interest in this noble game was revived, and this volume, which is simply a compilation of "games ingeniously contested and ending with scientific problems" will help along the work.

Miscellaneous.

—In the bound volume of *Good Words*, (New-York and London: ALEX. STRAHAN, for 1865,) we have a collection of the choicest and most entertaining reading very attractively presented. It comprises CHARLES KINGSLEY'S story "Hereward, the last of the English;" "Hogarth's Household," by ALEXANDER SMITH, with innumerable shorter stories, sketches, poems, &c. The illustrations are very numerous and well engraved.

—The present number of *Every Saturday* contains an excellent list of papers, among which may be mentioned a characteristic letter from MATTHEW ARNOLD, W. HEPWORTH DIXON'S historical description of the "Tower of London," and three brilliant lyrics from the advance sheets of SWINBURNE'S new volume of poems.

—Dr. GUIDO FURMAN has issued a medical register of this City for the year beginning June 1. It contains a large amount of information invaluable to the profession, and very conveniently arranged; but the Doctor expresses a doubt whether he can continue the publication of the work much longer.

—Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D., recently of Bowdoin College, Maine, is preparing a memoir of his father, Rev. Dr. LEONARD WOODS, late of Andover, Mass., to be published in connection with a new edition of his works, also edited by him.

EDUCATIONAL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.

Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting—Opening Exercises—The Subjects Discussed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1866.

The citizens of this beautiful City of Burlington welcomed to their hospitality the members of the American Institute of Instruction, for its thirty-seventh annual meeting, to-day. The City Hall, at the hour of opening, 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, was well filled, and the promise of a good meeting was ample.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MORSE, of the Baptist Church in this city, and an address of welcome extended to the Institute by Prof. M. H. BUCKHAM, of the University here; to which the President, Rev. B. G. NORTHROP, in behalf of the Institute, responded.

The usual committees were appointed and the report of the Treasurer read, from which it appeared that the amount in the treasury during the year has been $824 82, and that there remains at the present time $191 52.

The Institute then proceeded to the discussion of the subject—"Our Schools; their Influence on Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Civil Polity and Morals."

A. P. STONE, Esq., of the High School, Portland, Me., was called up as the first speaker. He would endeavor to show that our schools have a good influence upon commerce. Commerce has founded our universities and great libraries and been a moving power in most of our educational influences. It has been the great instrument of regulating society. Some historian has said that if you will give him the key to the condition of the commerce of any country, he will write out with a great degree of accuracy, the history of that people. China has a commerce as old as the people themselves, and so it is of the Dutch. But commerce had some claims on education which have not been met. The man engaged in commerce should, to a certain extent, be a linguist. Not that he should necessarily understand Latin and Greek, but he should understand the French and Spanish languages. If the proposition had been made three years ago to introduce the study of the Spanish language into the high school at Portland, he would have opposed it; but now he would say yes, even though the French language is dropped. The people of that city have much trade with the West Indies, and some member or clerk of the commercial firms needs to understand the Spanish language in order to carry on the business successfully. He had heard a gentleman in Portland say he would give the best vessel he had to understand the Spanish language. Teachers profess to inculcate the importance of punctuality. There is no place where that virtue is more needed than in the counting-house and on the deck of a vessel. The Captain of a vessel will forgive almost anything sooner than a want of promptness. Then, if as teachers, we are training men and women to be punctual, we are giving that instruction which the commercial world needs. There are many men in all our cities who owe their success in life to their punctuality. Teachers also profess to inculcate good discipline, and to endeavor to lead pupils to discipline and govern themselves, so that they may be prepared to govern others. Discipline is as necessary in the counting-room or on board a vessel as in any position in life. Our schools also profess to teach the importance of being systematic. What would commerce be without system? In this connection the speaker said that a sea captain in Plymouth County once said to him that at twenty years of age he was the commander of a vessel, on board of which he had a crew speaking eleven different languages. In governing those men he went on the principle of ruling by main strength. The result was there was insubordination on board, and the only thing that prevented a mutiny among the crew was the fact that they could not understand each other well enough to carry out any plan. But since that time he had learned that men before the mast are as much men as the captain or the mates; and governing his crews on that principle, he had sailed for twenty-five years with no attempt at mutiny in any of his crews. Neither had any sailor deserted him while in a foreign port. Formerly, the duty of the captain of a vessel was mainly limited to managing the crew and bringing his vessel safely to its destination, while a member of the firm owning the goods, or a clerk under the name of supercargo, went with the vessel, in order to see to the disposition of the cargo and its exchange. But now the captain who goes to Calcutta or other foreign ports gets a handsome salary and a commission on the sales, and no supercargo is required. Now men are sought as sea captains who can transact business in China or Bombay, or elsewhere, and hence the special training to fit them for their duties should be given in our schools.

Rev. Dr. MINER, President of Tufts College, was next called upon. No one needs to be told that a fitness for all the duties of life requires culture—preparation. There is no work of man that he is prepared to do spontaneously. In this world a man is raised up by combat with passion and sense, and the conflicting interests of the world about him; and he will do nothing well in the way of enterprise—tilling the soil, exchanging of the products of the world, or manufactures, and least of all in the presentation of himself as a cultured Christian, obeying the law of God and exemplifying in himself the great laws of morality—without study and training. However we may boast of our schools, yet, relatively, the great school for man is the school of life. It is ordained instrumentally in God's hands for the training of the world. Man makes no very great advancement until he has thorough dominion over himself, and yields to the demands of justice and charity in his relations to others. It is as he obeys the law of justice, under the impulse of an intelligent charity, that he fills up the measure of his own responsibility as a man.

Rev. Dr. ABSALOM PETERS, of New-York, being invited to speak on this topic, concurred with the views of the last speaker, and continued by saying that the Great Teacher opens to us His works as the study of a life, of which the more that is known the more remains to be known. That same God, who has spread out this field to investigate and to enjoy, has given us eyes and ears and intelligence, so that we may know ten thousand things of ourselves, and sits as the Teacher in the heavens to proclaim to us principles of morals and faith and hope, which we could never reach by our own investigations. The influence of our schools depends upon their guidance by the grand fundamental principles of Christianity. The Bible should be the *vade mecum*—the all-important book of the teacher and of the people. He said he was happy to believe that the American Institute of Instruction and the friends of education in America are embracing this principle. The more it is embraced the more grand and far-reaching will be the influence of our schools.

The President then called upon the Treasurer, Mr. WM. G. SHELDON, of Boston, to give some of the results of his experience, in a school of 1,100 children, where, previous to his administration of its affairs, corporal punishment had been freely inflicted, but since that time, moral influences had been chiefly employed in controlling the school. The results as given by Mr. SHELDON were shown to be highly gratifying.

Mr. STEPHENS, Superintendent of Schools in Fall River, Massachusetts, gave his views of the importance of our schools in connection with manufactures, and stated in the course of his remarks that the number of manufacturing establishments had so much increased in that place, that when those now being erected were completed there would be more spindles employed than in the City of Lowell.

Dr. MINER continued the discussion at some length, giving some interesting incidents that had occurred in his administration of the government of Tufts College, to show the power of moral motives. He stated the gratifying fact that the practice of hazing freshmen by sophomores was to be discontinued in Tufts College by the voluntary action of the students themselves.

Mr. LADD, of Providence, took exceptions to the style of remarks of the preceding speakers as being too general and too elevated to meet the wants of the female teachers of primary schools. He did not think it practicable for a teacher of seventy-five little children to come down and reason as to the right and wrong of every action with all of her pupils. A somewhat spirited discussion arose and was continued by Mr. LADD, Mr. SHELDON and Mr. STONE, of Portland, until the hour of adjournment.

At the evening session the hall was crowded, the lecture being by MOSES T. BROWNE, of Cincinnati, on *Reading as a Fine Art*. The lecture was very lengthy and minute in its details and exemplification of the principles laid down, and profuse in quotations from Dr. RUSH and others. The lecturer thought the mistake in attempting to teach reading was in having too general rules. HENRY WARD BEECHER was referred to as the first of our pulpit orators. As a precedent condition of expressing speech so as to convince others, one must himself be convinced and moved. The expression of thought is based on certain fixed laws known as knowledge, as much in spoken as in musical utterance, and it should have a place among the fine arts, therefore, as much as music or painting. Observation, experiment, conclusion and classification, are the progressive steps toward any science. To the critical investigations of STEEL, SHERIDAN KNOWLES, WALKER, but chiefly to Dr. RUSH, we owe the present advanced state of the science and philosophy of the human voice, and to Prof. RUSSELL as a teacher, and JAMES E. MURDOCK as an actor, we owe much for the practical application of these principles.

The attendance at the Institute is as general as on any former occasion. Among those from the State of New-York are HENRY KIDDLE, Esq., and N. A. CALKINS, Esq., Assistant Superintendents of the New-York City schools.

The Second Day—Discussion upon the Art of Elocution—Socrates as a Model Teacher.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 9, 1866.

The meeting of the Institute was opened with prayer this morning by Rev. Dr. MINER, of Boston.

The discussion of the subject of last evening's lecture, "Reading as a Fine Art," was then taken up.

Prof. MONROE, of Boston, expressed his gratification with the lecture. He was glad to have reading held up as a fine art, not merely as a mechanical or even an intellectual exercise, but as worthy to rank with music, painting and poetry. In most arts we have the ideal and then the actual performance. For instance, it is said that Miss HARRIET HOSMER simply moulds in clay her ideals, and gives the work of chiseling from the marble to a workman, while she only adds some finishing touches, it may be. The reader cannot do this. He must not only have an ideal, but perform the mechanical work. The work of the primary teacher is to teach the young to use these tools, to use the voice skillfully. The more perfectly we can handle this wonderful instrument of language, merely as a machine, the better we can do our work. A certain *dillettanti* asked an English painter with what he mixed his paints, and received the reply, "With brains, Sir." So, after we have got all our colors, we are to mix them with brains. Here comes in the ideal work, which we must endeavor to carry out in execution. The teacher should be sure that the child has an idea of what he wishes to do, and the child should identify himself with the emotion or feeling to be expressed. We have from our schools plenty of accountants, doctors and lawyers, but what we want is schools that will make men—no specialties or one-sided affairs, nor incomplete, half developed creatures. If there is any lack it is a neglect of the imagination, which is one of our strongest moral powers.

Mr. BROWNE, the lecturer of last evening, still further expressed his sense of the importance of the cultivation of the imagination, in order to make correct readers or actors, and referred to the powerful influence of it upon TALMA, in some of his finest bursts of feeling, as a tragic actor, when, as he said, he saw not the boxes nor the audience except as they appeared of a crimson hue, the effect of the rush of blood to the brain. Mr. BROWNE then exemplified his idea of fine reading by reading a selection from TROWBRIDGE—"The Vagabond." The effort was received with applause.

Mr. CROSBY, of Nashua, confessed that he needed instruction; but for his part, he had no high idea of what was called by the elocutionists fine reading. He had heard Prof. RUSSELL lecture and read when he found it impossible to understand him. Mr. CROSBY thought he had scholars in his own school who read better than Prof. RUSSELL. If we are to have artistic reading, said he, we must have artistic ears, I suppose. I would say to a pupil who, reading, "On Linden, when the sun was low," &c., in a high tone, "read as you would talk to us," and so, to one who read "The Burial of Sir JOHN MOORE" in a screaming voice as it is often done, I would say, "read as though you were telling us of the burial of one of your dearest friends." I want an individual to read just as he would speak, if talking. Mr. CROSBY deprecated the reference to actors and the stage for examples in elocution; and he thought selections from the speeches of our revolutionary patriots, or the poet COWPER, were more appropriate than the nonsense of SHAKESPEARE.

Hon. JOSEPH WHITE, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, did not agree that it is always a good rule to direct one to read as he would talk; it should rather be to read as he ought to talk. In reading such subjects as address themselves to the judgment, pupils may judge for themselves how to read; but in reading such as are brim full of sentiment, of feeling, of the very height of passion, shall they read them as they would the story about John's whipping his dog last night? No. He is the only man who reads naturally who brings out the thought and feeling of the author. The office of the elocutionist is to teach men to read naturally. Whereas there are many good speakers in the country, good readers are as rare as simooms in Canada. The little child of three years of age talks not under the influence of judgment, but of feeling, and every feeling comes out in his eye, in his countenance, his hands, his feet and his attitude. But as he comes under the control of a teacher, he begins to freeze all that expression and he becomes case-hardened and iron. The business of the teacher is to tear off this case and bring the man back to the child. The same is true in Christianity; be ye as little children, then ye are Christians.

Dr. MINER thought it true that the office of the teacher is to bring back the child to the graces of early life. But he does this work intelligently. It is the work of a good teacher to take the child out of the region of ignorant, uncertain effort, and place him on the solid rock. And this is as possible as it is to teach song by note. The work of training to good reading may be an intelligent work, and not a guess in the dark. There is an intelligent perception of what is to be done at the outset, and then an intelligent execution of it. It is customary in every department of human instruction to place the highest ideal possible before the mind, and then come as near to it in execution as possible. What wonder if the wisest should come somewhat below the ideal? The ideal is a copy of nature, but of nature cultivated and perfect. Not a rigid copy of nature as we find it in any given individual case, but as compounded of what is best, noblest and purest in many examples.

Hon. J. D. PHILBRICK, Superintendent of the Boston Schools, continued the discussion on this topic, and then, as the time had arrived for the consideration of the subject of "Graded Schools," he retained the floor, and spoke at length of the different systems of grading schools, and their absolute or relative advantages.

Then came a lecture by Rev. M. C. STEBBINS, Principal of Springfield High School. His subject was "Practicality," and the discourse was able and thorough.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion of the topic, "Education and Reconstruction," was first entered upon in the afternoon.

Messrs. ADAMS, of Newton; CHITTENDEN, of Burlington; HILL, of Lynn, Mass.; RICHARDS, of Washington, and CLAFLIN, of Worcester, participated in this discussion, all of them agreeing as to the important bearing which a true education and a general enlightenment of the people at the South, in all that belongs to the fundamental principles of society and government as understood and applied at the North, must have in the work of a thorough and lasting reconstruction. Messrs. RICHARDS and CHITTENDEN, especially, spoke of facts that had come under their own observation showing the rapidity with which the elements of knowledge were received and understood by the colored people, lately slaves.

Mr. CHASE, of Richmond, Va., related some facts showing the success of the teachers of the colored schools in Virginia, especially describing what he had seen in a school of Miss GARDNER, at Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia.

The lecture of this evening was an able and exceedingly interesting one, by Prof. TYLER, of Amherst College, his subject being "*Socrates as a Model Teacher.*" The speaker showed by the fullness and intensely interesting manner in which he presented his subject, that it was one in which he himself was interested and thoroughly understood. The hall was crowded again this evening, and the Institute expressed its appreciation of the speaker's effort by hearty applause.

Prof. MONROE, at the close of the lecture, gave a few specimens of reading, eliciting the unanimous approval of the audience, and proving what no arguments could so well do, that reading may become a fine art.

The Internal Revenue and Ferry-boats.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to the gross receipts of ferry-boats and other vessels:

It having been claimed by the owners and managers of ferry-boats, that they were exempt from payment of taxes upon their gross receipts, by reason of payment of tonnage duties, the question has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he has decided as follows:

The language of the first proviso in the fourth section of the Tariff Act of March 3, 1865, is that the receipts of vessels paying tonnage duty shall not be subject to the tax provided in section 103 of "an Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, nor by any act amendatory therewith. The section here referred to imposes, first, a duty of 2½ per cent. upon the gross receipts of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal-boat or other vessel engaged or employed in the business of transporting passenger or property for hire, and secondly a duty of three per centum, on the gross amount of receipts of every description of any person or persons, firm, or companies, or corporations owning, possessing or having the care or management of any toll, road, ferry or bridge authorized by law to receive toll for the transit of passengers, beasts, carriages, teams and freight of any description, over such toll, road, ferry or bridge.

There is a marked difference in the language used in these two cases, the first speaking expressly of vessels and imposing the duty upon the gross receipts of vessels, while the latter omits all mention of vessels and imposes the duty upon the gross amount of all receipts of every description, not of vessels used in ferrying, but of any person or persons, firms or corporations, owning, possessing or having the care or management of any toll, road, ferry or bridge. Now vessels used in ferrying do not ordinarily constitute all of a ferry authorized by law to receive tolls, and, as regards many of them, the tolls are not paid on the vessel, but at toll-houses at each end of the line. When there are two vessels used at the same ferry, it would be no easy matter to decide what portion of the receipts were derived from the earnings of each vessel. The receipts cannot properly be called the receipts of the vessels, but those of all that constitute the ferry. I think, therefore, that the exemption provided for by the fourth section of the act of 1865 does not apply to ferry-boats, and that the gross receipts of those owning, possessing, or managing them are subject to a duty of three per centum, even when the boats are subject to the payment of tonnage duty.

In accordance with the above decision, Assessors will immediately require returns of gross receipts of every description from all persons, firms, companies or corporations, owning, possessing or having the care or management of any ferry, authorized by law to receive toll for the transit of passengers, beasts, carriages, teams and freight of any description, and assess the tax of three per centum thereon without reference to the payment or non-payment of tonnage duties by the vessels of such companies, and return the same to the Collectors of their District.

The returns should embrace all the receipts of such persons, firms, companies, &c., since June 30, 1864, which have not been heretofore returned and the tax paid thereon.

The gross receipts of all other vessels paying tonnage duty are exempt from tax on gross receipts, under section 103, by the provisions of the amendatory Tariff Act of March 3, 1865, from and after the 1st of April, 1865.

Wherever the tax on gross receipts of such vessels, since that date, has been assessed or collected, the same should be abated or refunded, as the case may be, and Assessors should render assistance in proportion of the proper claims.

In the case of vessels not paying tonnage duties until after the 1st of April, 1865, care should be taken that no tax on gross receipts be abated or refunded for any month previous to the date of such payment of tonnage duties. By the act of July 13, 1866, receipts from transportation of passengers for hire, or of the mails of the United States upon contracts made prior to Aug. 1., 1866, will be exempt under section 103, from and after the latter date, except in the case of ferries, toll roads and bridges.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS.

KANSAS.

Rapid Settlement of the State—Excellent Crops—Paper Making—Hunting for Coal—The Democratic State Convention—Political Muddle—Mormon Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866.

The many changes continually occurring in a country which is filling up as rapidly as Kansas, keeps one constantly on the *qui vive* to keep posted; towns, cities and counties spring up as if by magic. Dwellings and stables are converted into stores, and new buildings are springing up on all sides and in every locality; never has the West been as prosperous as at present. The crops are unusually large—thirty-five and forty bushels of wheat to the acre, while potatoes can almost be had for the labor of taking them away. Vegetables of all kinds are more than plenty. But fruit will be scarce, the season having been a somewhat severe one.

A party of gentlemen here have, under the State law, incorporated themselves into a company for the purpose of manufacturing paper, and a mill will be immediately completed, so that Kansas journals can be supplied with home-made paper. Shafts are being sunk throughout the State for coal, the surveys made by prominent geologists warranting the efforts made. Coal has been discovered in large quantities upon the prairies and within a radius of ten miles from this city, but there are parties who are now engaged in boring for coal within the city proper, and a shaft has been sunk five hundred feet, and their prospects improve the deeper they get. The prospective railroads that are promised to be completed at an early day are matters which, while aiding the improvements, are of a somewhat doubtful character; still our hopes are buoyant, and if an eastern connection with Chicago can be made, there will be no city west of St. Louis that can rival Leavenworth.

The Democratic State Central Committee have called a convention, and nominated delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The National Union Club, a new organization composed of conservative men, who represent the wealth of Kansas, have also elected delegates, and it will be only grosser mismanagement than was displayed two years ago if they are not overwhelmingly successful. As yet everything is in a muddle, and there is neither head nor tail to political matters here. Every candidate—and there are upward of 5,000—is industriously working for his own interest, ready to coalesce with the party that promises to be the most successful. The bitterness with which the Governor has been assailed lately proves that his position will, for the next term, be an important one. Gen. BLUNT is working very hard for the United States Senate, and so is JOHN S. HALLOCK, of Tremont Temple, Boston, notoriety. In a long and elaborate editorial which is the production of his own pen, and either left for or sent home for publication, he states that, being absent, he was not responsible for the article, and in glowing terms sets forth his adhesion to the Congressional policy, and his peculiar talents and ability for that position which he earnestly requests, desires, begs and prays that the people, through their Legislature, may elect him to. A good joke upon the people, and one that is appreciated. If New-York or any other Eastern State had as many candidates in proportion to its population, there would be the strangest conglomeration, men and things (politically,) that ever was imagined, so that you may know how matters are here.

The canvass will be opened as soon as the United States Senators and members of Congress return to their homes. The wire-pulling will then commence in earnest, and probably one of the most important and interesting campaigns ever known in Kansas will be the one now approaching.

The political as well as the prospective Indian campaign, promises to be of unusual interest. The Indian Peace Commissioners have aided in providing Indian war, through their ignorance of Indian character, and the impositions which have been practiced on them by Indians who displayed cunning enough to outwit them by representing themselves as the leading chief, and warriors when they were not—the encroachments which the natural extension of civilization Westward must make upon their hunting grounds, the isolated position of a few brave and venturesome spirits, all tend to the repetition of the terrible Indian wars. The policy of the Government in withdrawing all the troops from the Plains is now regretted by all, and the activity displayed by Gens. GRANT and POPE will, by supplying troops for the frontier, aid materially in preventing any great depredations where the troops are stationed. When will the Government learn what useless extravagance peace treaties are that are made for profit and broken before they are concluded?

I learn that the Commissioners at Fort Laramie have prevailed upon some of the subordinate members of the hostile tribes to sign the treaty papers, but they have no controlling voice with their respective bands. The Commissioners *were obliged to effect some sort of a formal agreement with the pretended chiefs to save themselves from public ridicule.* They lavished out the goods and presents by the ton to the out "door beggars," and thought in that way to win over to subjection the more independent hordes. I am informed by officers just from Laramie that there has not been an Indian chief of any consequence or popularity present at the Grand Council since it has been in session. The false representatives who has received the presents and affixed their signatures, have no influence whatever over the barbarian majorities. The Commissioners sent out a white man and a Cheyenne Indian, a few days ago, to go to the Cheyenne village to tell them to come to the treaty. They were followed by a party of Sioux, and the white man was knocked off his horse by the Indians, beaten and stopped from going to the village. That is the feeling of Indians when white men want to go through their country at present. It will be some time before the treaty is completed, as the Indians seem to be very slow about coming in, and I have no faith in it, for I don't believe they will keep it. The following copy of propositions presented by the Sioux to the late Indian Commission is furnished verbatim, from the original manuscript:

"RED CLOUD, BLACK SABLE, ONE-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSE, BEAR BLANKET, THUNDERFIRE, SPOTTED-TAIL, RUNNING-BEAR, STANDING-ELK; these Indians on here give you Powder River Road. You make the road on there for one hundred wagons loaded with Indian goods, 1,000 American horses, 1,000 rifles, 500 head of cattle, 500 head of cows, 2,000 head of sheep, 1,000 head of hogs, 500 roosters, 1,000 chickens, 200 colored men to raise corn."

The document was drawn up in the handwriting of "BAD HAND" who wrote plainly but spelled poorly. He is an intelligent Indian, though what his idea was in asking for 500 roosters and 1,000 hens is hard to conceive.

This was not agreed to, and the Commissioners, after wasting two months' time, giving to those Indians who had assembled there $75,000 worth of presents, and after feeding over two hundred thousand rations to the poor red man, must report something done. The sentiments of the chiefs are too well known, and the action of the Indians at the time and since the return of the Commissioners have been of a most damaging character to the Commission.

The following dispatches are also important:

GOV. CRAWFORD has been for some time urging the United States Government to send men on to the Western border to protect the settlers. On the 28th inst. he received the following telegram:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, July 28, 1866.

To Gov. Crawford:

Our company of cavalry ordered some time since, for scouting purposes, on Little Blue and vicinity. Seventy-five men will leave this post by day after to-morrow for camp, on the Solomon River, as you requested, and for scouting purposes. Is this satisfactory?

JOHN SHERBURNE, A. A. G.

The Governor also telegraphed to the Secretary of War for arms to place in the hands of the settlers. On the 30th he received the following dispatch from Gen. GRANT. It will be seen that the United States Government is listening to the persistent demands of the Governor for protection, and now acts as though it would do something:

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.

To Gov. Crawford.

The Secretary of War informs me that he has given the order for the distribution of arms and ammunition, as you have requested. I have ordered troops to your relief, to be sent at once. Fortunately a regiment of colored troops (infantry) was recently sent in your direction from Arkansas. They may reach you in time.

U. S. GRANT, General.

There will be matters of unusual importance occurring in Kansas during the next ten months, of which you will be early informed by FRONTIER.

VIRGINIA.

A Conflict Between the Civil and Military Authorities—A Mistake—A Reminiscence of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

It will be remembered that some time ago there was a difficulty between the whites and blacks on the eastern shore of Virginia, ending in the dispersion of the negroes over the country, accompanied with various outrages perpetrated upon them by the whites. The civil authorities declaring themselves unable to stop the tumult or arrest the disturbers of the peace, some United States soldiers were dispatched to their aid, but, on their arrival, the rioters scattered, and no arrests were made. Subsequently, however, two of them were arrested by the civil authorities, and brought before a Justice of the Peace for examination. The only witnesses against them were negroes, who, under the laws of Virginia, had a perfect right to testify in the case, but the accused swore roundly that they would kill any d—d nigger who should attempt to testify against them, and actually prevented a hearing of the case by a display of violence. Under these circumstances, the Justice reported to the nearest United States officer his inability to try the case, and the officer thereupon took the men into custody, and held them by military authority. Immediately the counsel of the accused took out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of the circuit, and served it upon the officer, who refused to obey it, and telegraphed the facts to Gen. MILES, at Fortress Monroe. Gen. MILES sustained the officer in his action, ordered him to hold the prisoners until further orders, and referred the matter to Department Headquarters. Gen. TERRY in turn sustained Gen. MILES, viewing the case as one falling within the purview of Gen. GRANT's recent order, the civil Court being "unable" to try the prisoners, and that it was his duty to hold them under that order until such time as the ability of the Courts to try the cause should be manifest. There being, however, a conflict between the civil and military authority in the matter, Gen. TERRY promptly referred it to the Government for final decision, and the papers were sent to Washington yesterday, the military in the meantime holding the prisoners, and paying no attention to the writ of *habeas corpus*, the attempted exercise of which by the Court, while it is suspended by the proclamation of the President, can hardly be justified.

POSITION OF THE STATE UNDER THE PROCLAMATION.

There seems to be a very gross misapprehension in this State as to its legal status since the President's Peace Proclamation, as it was called. The people here claim and seem to believe that the effect of that Proclamation was to restore civil authority absolutely, including the writ of *habeas corpus*, while the Government held, in orders from the War Department that such was not the effect of the Proclamation, the writ of *habeas corpus* being still suspended, and the military authority being still dominant; but in the same order commanding officers were enjoined to interfere with the exercise of civil authority as little as possible. From the fact of this abstinence from the exercise of a power, the people had grown to believe that the power itself did not exist, and some of the newspapers have lashed themselves into an unnecessary fury over the "usurpations" of commanding, as did one of them here the other day over the occurrence, in Gen. TERRY's orders prohibiting drills, of the phrase "during the continuance in this State of martial law," it claiming martial law did not exist at all. Gen. TERRY has exercised the power he possesses to so limited an extent, has allowed the civil authorities so free and uncontrolled a use of their full prerogatives, that it is no cause for wonder that people have grown to believe that he has no power at all.

CORRECTION.

Here I must correct an error into which I fell when I said Mrs. ALEXANDER charged with cruelly maltreating a negro girl in King William, was being tried by military commission, it appearing that the examination was only an informal one to satisfy Gen. TERRY, as to the probability of her guilt, in order to justify him in holding her in custody under Gen. GRANT's order, until such time as the civil authorities should notify him of their readiness and willingness to try her. I may here remark, that since the peace proclamation there has been no civilian tried in this State by military courts for any offences except such as fall within the articles of war, Gen. TERRY having been thus particular in obeying the order from the War Department construing that proclamation.

HOW OUR GOVERNMENT OBTAINED REBEL INFORMATION DURING THE WAR.

Thus much of time present, and I go back to the closing days of the rebellion to narrate a bit of the romance of the war. The country will remember that during the Winter our Government obtained assurance of the hopelessness of the rebel cause by coming into possession of the testimony of Gen. LEE before a Committee of the rebel Congress, which was never reported to the Houses, except in select session, if at all. A full history of the manner in which the Government obtained that information would be more interesting than any romance, but it is too soon yet to do more than outline it. The evidence of Gen. LEE was taken late in the Winter by this Committee, and long before the Committee had determined what course they should pursue—almost before the ink was dry upon their notes—the entire statement of the rebel General, word for word, was in the possession of President LINCOLN at Washington. In the room where the Committee met was a closet, and from that closet, immediately after their adjournment, came the priceless information. Outside the house it at once changed hands, and a second party walked leisurely through the streets of Richmond with it, until upon the environs he encountered one of the common country carts of this section proceeding with the half of a newly killed beef toward the rebel lines in BUTLER's front. No communication that the most lynx-eyed could perceive passed between the man and the cart but the former gradually changed his direction and was soon walking back in the direction whence he had come. The cart went on, reached and passed through the rebel camps without molestation and reached the pickets, where it halted as a matter of course. The beef was destined for the house of a planter just beyond the rebel lines and in plain sight of their outposts, and about equidistant between them and our own outposts. These explanations made and a careless search of the cart made by the rebel sentry, that is a look into it, the cart proceeded on its way. Just as it neared the house a small party of our cavalry made a dash at it, and to the utter surprise of the rebel pickets, who saw the whole affair, our men only hovered a moment around the cart then galloped back with one more man than they came with, leaving cart and beef, and driver and mule behind them. They did not know it then, but under the beef was a man, and the man had a package, and the package contained the statements of Gen. LEE before the Committee of Congress a few hours before.

In outline, this was how the thing was done. It may seem strange, but LINCOLN and GRANT knew long before many of the highest officials of the insurgent Government the sworn statement of their commander as to the hopelessness of further resistance. Knowing that the Government and GRANT had this information explains many things in connection with the arrival within our lines of HUNTER, STEPHENS, and CAMPBELL, at the time of the Hampton Roads conference, which at the time were inexplicable. The feat of obtaining this information is unrivaled in the annals of war, and gradually, as the facts come to light, it will be found that GRANT had every day such particular information from the rebel capital that he knew what JEFF. DAVIS was talking about each day in the most private of his conversations with his Cabinet and members of his Congress.

E. C.

RISTORI.

Her Efforts for the Ristori Ambulance Fund and the Garibaldi Fund.

A private letter from Florence gives the following bit of interesting news:

FLORENCE, Sunday, July 22, 1866.

As I informed you some time ago, the representation in aid of the Ristori Ambulance Fund has taken place, and the great *tragedienne* has donated to it a case containing 960 compressors, 1,200 bandages, and 300 pounds of linen lint for the Garibaldian wounded, the above being the fruit of numerous "Lint Soirées" inaugurated by Mme. RISTORI in Paris, and also partly the work of herself and the ladies of her company. The lint has been forwarded through M. RIBOLI, Doctor to GARIBALDI, and the General has acknowledged it by an autograph letter to her, which I beg to inclose.

A performance has been arranged under the auspices of the great *tragedienne* in aid of the Garibaldi Fund—red shirts and rifled carbines—and it has met with enthusiastic success. Mme. RISTORI will remain here until the 10th of August, and will then leave for Naples on a pleasure trip—that is to say, pleasure and rest to be combined. Her sojourn in that city will be short, as she will leave in a fortnight for Paris, to take the steamer for "the great New World." *****

LETTER FROM GEN. GARIBALDI TO MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI.

STORO, Tyrol, Monday, July 16, 1866.

MOST AMIABLE LADY: I have just received through Dr. RIBOLI intelligence of all that you have done for our volunteers, and I, in their name, beg to testify all the gratitude which they entertain for a lady who to the glory of the *artiste* unites the virtues of the patriot. Yours, devotedly.

G. GARIBALDI.

The following is a letter received from the Mayor of Genoa by Mme RISTORI:

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF GENOA,
GENOA, Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

DEAR LADY: I beg leave to tender thanks for the beautiful *soirée* which you have generously given for the ever-celebrated uniform of the Garibaldian soldiery. With me they have united in the admiration of the dramatic art so splendidly and profoundly represented by you in Lis, so well known in and out of Italy.

Accept, most exalted lady, the assurance of my especial esteem and consideration. I have the honor to be your most devoted servant,

A. REDENTI, Mayor of Genoa.

To the Signora ADELAIDE RISTORI (Marchesa del Grillo.)

A Pleasant and Healthy Summer Trip. A gentleman, after having three teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, while under the influence of Nitrous Oxide Gas, on awaking, said "He was having a fine time in the country." He was certainly much pleased to be relieved of his *tormentors*, and many people would receive a far greater benefit to their health by having decayed and disease-producing teeth removed, than by spending a month in the country. Now, after more than three years successful and constant use of the gas (*and without a single accident*) by the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, who originated its use in the extraction of teeth, there need be no excuse for any one longer suffering the pain of pains—the tooth-ache. Office Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute. [*Advertisement.*]

The Right Way. *From the Brooklyn Times.* Those who wish to act sensibly had better, *before* buying a Sewing Machine, pay a visit to Mrs. J. P. KENYON, wife of the whilom "fighting editor" of the *Times*, at her residence, No. 145 Remsen-street, E. D., from whom they will get an intelligent opinion of the merits of her *Wilcox & Gibbs* Machine. She thus kindly offers this service as an expression of her admiration of this beneficent invention, which she considers *absolute perfection*. Mrs. K., we are informed by her husband, has done every kind of family sewing—and a large amount of it—and yet has never received one word of instruction from any party whatever. *Verbum sapienti satis.*—*Advertisement.*

A Miserable Life is Led by the Dyspeptic, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Sold by all Druggists.

We would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain, it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

All Families should have Dalley's MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR for the burns, cuts, bruises and skin diseases to which children are so liable. For mosquito bites, and as a dressing for sores, &c., it is invaluable; 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists and at the depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

What the Widow Cliquot's Famous champaign is among wines, Phalon's NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS is among the world's perfumes. Of the choice, choicest. Among the enduring most enduring. At once inimitable and exquisite.

Dr. Amos Johnson's Delicious Tooth POWDER cleanses and stops the decay of teeth, and sweetens the breath. All classes have used it for thirty years. Manufactured at No. 73 East 12th-st., New-York. For sale by druggists. The trade supplied.

Notice to Sea-Bathers. Chevalier's Life for the Hair neutralizes all bad effects of salt water upon the hair. The use of this invaluable article restores gray hair to its original color, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, no matter how often the hair is washed in water. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y., where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Cholera has Lost its Dread!—Marsden's Asiatic Cholera Cure has relieved and cured every case. Testimonials of its efficacy are daily received from all classes. No persons who value their lives but should be provided with a bottle. Price $1. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

The Agency of Warren, Ackerman & Co., for the sale of the goods of the UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY has expired. Orders may be addressed directly to the Company, at their warehouse, No. 20 Park-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Baby-Jumper—A new invention. Price $8. Send for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-street. Also, carriages, hobby-horses, every style, invalid chairs, swings and toys.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot, No. 363 Canal-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Visiting Cards, new style, the most elegant in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Union Button-Hole Machine sold exclusively by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sewing MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Nervous Headaches cured by a few doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It never fails.

MARRIED.

DOUGHTY—NOTT.—At Rock Hill, Albany, on Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. W. T. Wilson, WILLIAM STEWART DOUGHTY, of New-York, to Miss MARIE ANTOINETTE, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Nott, of the former place.

LEIGH—CHURCH.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, by Rev. Dr. Blanchard, FREDERICK ALLEN LEIGH, of Manchester, England, to Miss HATTIE A., only daughter of Henry C. Church, Esq., of this City.

SAMMIS—ROE.—At St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, by Rev. Mason Gallagher, HENRY C. SAMMIS to ANNIE E. ROE, all of Brooklyn.

Long Island papers please copy.

DIED.

BOGERT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday morning, Aug. 9, MARGARET LUDLOW, infant daughter of Charles Ludlow and Julia Hamilton Bogert, aged 4 months and 21 days.

CUNNINGHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, of bilious fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 46 East 24th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

COOPER.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 8, of disease of the heart, Dr. EDWARD C. COOPER.

The funeral will take place from No. 185 7th-av., this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 11, at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DARRAGH.—On Friday, Aug. 10, WILLIAM J., son of Robert L. and Elizabeth Darragh, aged 7 years, 2 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 257 West 52d-st., without further invitation.

DEBRAISMES.—At his residence in the town of Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 10, JOHN FRANCIS JOSEPH DEBRAISMES, a native of France, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, Aug. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock.

HYDE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 10, JOHN W. HYDE, aged 49 years, 1 month and 26 days.

His friends and those of his father, Henry Hyde, and brothers-in-law, William Craft and Samuel Hart, and the butchers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, G. H. Hyde, corner of South 8th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, at Morven, in Princeton, N. J., Mrs. MARY HARRISON, daughter of the late Hon. Richard Stockton.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the above place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KEILEY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, at Grassy Point, N. Y., RACHEL, wife of Matthew Keiley, aged 57 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 46 West 15th-st.

LEE.—On Friday, Aug. 10, near Stamford, Conn., DAVID WILLIAMSON, son of W. Creighton and Cornelia Lee, of this City, in the 10th year of his age.

Future notice of the interment will be given.

McMENOMY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, JOHN McMENOMY, aged 72 years, 5 months and 25 days.

His friends and those of his son, Jno. E., and of his son-in-law, John C. Byrne, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence No. 116 2d-av., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. A solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 10 A. M.

MACY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 9, HANNAH, wife of Horace Macy, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 178 East Warren-st., at 10 A. M. this day, (Saturday,) 11th inst.

Hudson papers please copy.

MacPHERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 10, PETER MacPHERSON, aged 66 years.

PUTZEL.—On Friday afternoon, Aug. 10, AMELIA, youngest child of Michael and C. Putzel, aged 4 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Funeral on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, from the house, No. 146 East 48th-st.

SILLIMAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 8, of consumption, L. ELIZABETH, wife of James R. Silliman.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 317 East 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Utica and Albany papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—On Friday, Aug. 10, DANIEL LAKE STEPHENS, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Richmond, Staten Island, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At his residence, No. 228 West 31st-st., on Thursday night, Aug. 9, JOSEPH T. WILLIAMS, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the North Presbyterian Church and Sabbath School, are invited to attend his funeral from the Church, 9th-av., corner of 31st-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALTON.—On Friday, Aug. 10, WM. H. WALTON, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 358 West 32d-st.

WALSH.—Yesterday, at Mamaroneck, LOU ELTING, infant daughter of Frank E. and M. A. Walsh.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her grand-parents, Louis and Jane E. Walsh, at Mamaroneck, on Sunday next at 5 P. M. The relatives and friends of the families are invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James Faxon, the Consul of the United States at Curacao, West Indies, of the death, on the 31st of May last, at the Charity Hospital, Curacao, of WM. JAMES KELLIS, a lad about 17 years of age, belonging to the ship *John Thriver*, of Beverley, Mass. The former residence of the deceased was Buffalo, N. Y., and it is supposed that he has relatives residing at that place and also at Toronto, C. W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLEAR HEAD
FOR BUSINESS
is the sure result of a Bottle of
CONGRESS WATER
before breakfast.
CONGRESS WATER
CURES BILIOUSNESS,
CLEARS THE HEAD,
SHARPENS THE APPETITE.
FOR GENERAL DEBILITY and DYSPEPSIA,
TAKE
EMPIRE WATER.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway by
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

REMOVAL.
CLARK, WEST & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
NO. 460 BROOME-ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP supplies the blood with its LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into the whole system. For DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, &c., it is a specific. Thousands have been changed by the use of this medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women. A 32-page pamphlet sent *free*. J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

SCROFULA.
DR. H. ANDER'S IODINE WATER cures Scrofula in all its manifold forms, ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM, &c. It acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS and DIGESTIVE ORGANS. A most powerful VITALIZING AGENT and RESTORATIVE. Circulars free. For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, and by all Druggists.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
Is situated on the line of the Harlem Railroad, (main entrance at Woodlawn Station,) seven miles north of the Central Park. Office, No. 52 East 26th-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, President.
WM. CLIFT, Controller.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BOSTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

CITIZENS WHO FAVOR THE GENERAL policy of President Johnson, and who believe that the safety of the country requires that a marked distinction should be made between the original conspirators who commenced the war and their unfortunate victims (a distinction not made by the late Saratoga Convention), are invited to meet at No. 97 6th av., opposite 8th st., at 8 o'clock this evening, to consider what steps are necessary, at the present time. For the Committee.

H. D. SHEPPARD.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from July 30 until Aug. 27.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"He neither wearies with heaviness nor offends by flippancy."—*U. S. Service Magazine.*
THE CRITERION;
Or, the test of talk about familiar things. A series of Essays by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN. 1 vol., 16mo. Price, $2.
HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

NOW THAT HAWTHORNE IS GONE, Bayard Taylor is the foremost of American Novelists.—*Albany Argus.*
THE STORY OF KENNETT.......$2 25
JOHN GODFREY'S FORTUNES....... 2 25
HANNAH THURSTON....... 2 25
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of prices annexed.

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Now opening, an entirely new invoice of OLD and NEW ENGLISH and FOREIGN BOOKS, just received from London.
Catalogues will be issued in a few days and sent gratis to any address.
New importations constantly made.
JAYNE & DENHAM,
Importers of English and Foreign Books,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway.

"A LECTURE ON THE PATHOLOGY and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and its Instant Cure by the Urethrotome, with three cases—one of each variety of stricture: Causes, Symptoms, and Situation of Stricture; Treatment of Complete Obstruction; Stricture from Kicks and a Fall on a Board; Stricture from the Abuse of Caustic; A New Instrument for that Operation; Danger of Lallemand's Instrument; Directions to Patients." This lecture is one of the course delivered to his private surgical class by the editor of the *Scalpel*, Dr. E. H. Dixon. Twenty-eight pages extra. Inclose ten cents to E. WARNER, Box No. 3,121, or No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Or, $3 for the eight numbers, bound in one volume. The forty-seven numbers, bound in six volumes, $18.
To be had of Dr. DIXON only at No. 42 Fifth-av.: Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
CHARLES SCRIBNER & COMPANY,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York:
THE HISTORY OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH FROM THE BEGINNING, 1854, TO THE COMPLETION, AUGUST, 1866. By HENRY M. FIELD, D. D. With illustrations. In 1 vol., 12mo., 370 pages. Price $1 75.

The author, Rev. Dr. Field, a brother of Cyrus W. Field, the original projector of the Atlantic Telegraph, has been familiar with the enterprise from the very beginning, and has had access to all official documents. With such materials at his command, he has been engaged on this history for more than a year. Out of this mass of materials he has culled his facts with the utmost care, sifting conflicting statements, and leaving aside technical terms and purely scientific details, and weaving the whole into a clear and flowing narrative. The result is embodied in these pages, making a story that has all the elements of interest of a romance. Indeed, it is so marvelous that, *if written as pure fiction, it would be rejected as too wildly improbable.* Well may it be called the Romance of Modern Enterprise—a romance in which the most daring attempt ever made by man has been rewarded by the most brilliant victory.

NEARLY READY:
IK MARVEL'S NEW WORK,
DR. JOHNS:
BEING A NARRATIVE OF CERTAIN EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER OF CONNECTICUT. By DONALD G. MITCHELL, author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "My Farm of Edgewood," &c., &c., in 2 vols., 12mo., price $3 50.

NEW BOOKS.
Prof. Fisher's Life of Benj. Silliman, M. D.—2 vols. $5 00
Second Volume of Lange's Commentary—1 vol....... 5 00
Two New Vols. (5 and 6) of Froude's England, each.. 3 00
Part II,—Stanley's Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church.
C. L. Brace's Short Sermons to Newsboys—1 vol..... 1 50
Dr. Marsh's Temperance, Recollections, Labors, &c.—1 vol....... 2 25
Mrs. Kirkland's Patriotic Eloquence—1 vol.......... 1 25
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by C. S. & CO.

GET THE BEST!
APPLETON'S EDITION OF
THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW
IS
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EVERY SATURDAY.
CONTENTS OF NO. 33.
A Night at St. Valence's.—*Once a Week.* On the Expression of the Eye.—*Macmillan's Magazine.* Conversion by Opera.—*All the Year Round.* "Geist," by Matthew Arnold.—*Pall Mall Gazette.* Mrs. Brown on the Coal Question.—*London Fun.* The Tower of London, by W. Hepworth Dixon.—*The Athenæum.* Jessie's Double.—*Cassell's Family Paper.* People with Nothing in Them.—*The Saturday Review.* M. Drouyn de Lhuys.—*Pall Mall Gazette.* Foreign Notes. Our Exchanges. Three Poems, by the author of "Atalanta in Calydon."—Advance sheets.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Annual Camp Meeting at Sing Sing will commence MONDAY, Aug. 20. Mr. C. W. SHERWOOD has offered to furnish all who want Groceries and Provisons at a small advance from cost, pack and deliver them on the boat without extra charge, from either store, No. 17 Rivington, corner of Christie, and No. 750 Greenwich, corner of Hammond-st. He has a large stock of just such goods as we want, it will be well to leave your orders the first of the week, or soon, to give time to pack them.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards, every SABBATH, as follows:

I. Ward—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
V. Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 3 P. M.
VI. Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
X. Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
XI. Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
XIII. Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ P. M.
XIV. Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
XV. Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 3 P. M.
XVI. Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
XVII. Ward—No. 147 5th-st., 10½ A. M.
XI. Ward—No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Bishop JANES. At the close of the sermon the services of a reunion love feast will be held, in which all the former members and present friends of the congregation are invited to participate. In the evening, after the opening services, PHILIP PHILLIPS, the well-known vocalist, will sing numerous Christian songs, beside leading the congregation in several old and familiar hymns.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING—DODWORTH Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock. The medium who located the Chicago Fountain, Mr. STORRER, and others will speak. At 7½ o'clock Dr. T. B. RANDOLPH, the colored school agent in New-Orleans, and others, will make known the condition of things and their needs. Three o'clock conference. Subject—*Clairvoyance.* Public invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will continue their services without intermission, at Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., until they remove into their church corner of Madison-av. and East 28th-st., recently purchased by the congregation. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7¾ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts., Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sacrement at 3 o'clock. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, north side, between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Divine permission by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., to-morrow, (SUNDAY,) 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening: *Third Article of the Creed.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching 12th inst. corner Catherine and Madison sts., as usual, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.; also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.; all seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOSEPH WILSON, assistant minister at St. Luke's Church, will preach in the morning, and the Rector, R. G. QUENNELL, in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn. Rev. J. B. WATERBURY, D. D., will preach in this church SABBATH MORNING, Aug. 12. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

THE LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 46th-st., will be open for public worship every Sabbath during the month of August, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 8 o'clock in the evening.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. C. ESSAY, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREECHURCH of the Redemption, East 14th-st., near Irving-place. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE CHAPEL IN PALACE HALL, NOS. 725 and 727 9th-av., can be rented for religious services on Sundays, mornings and evenings. All furnished complete. Apply at the Hall.

REV. DR. DEEMS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The seats are free. The services begin at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—Madison-av., corner of East 42d-st. Divine service every SUNDAY in July and August, at 10½ A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Service every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av. SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. FOSTER ELY at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., to young men, on *Faithfulness and Punctuality.*

ZION CHURCH—MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38th-st.—Services on SUNDAY, Aug. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. DR. RAY PALMER WILL PREACH in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE OHIO.

The Gen. Lytle Bursts her Boiler—Fifteen or Twenty Lives Lost.

From the Louisville Democrat, Aug. 8.

We are called upon this morning to add another to the long list of steamboat disasters. The *General Lytle*, of the United States Mail Line, exploded her boilers between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Bethlehem Landing, about 20 miles below Madison, Ind. The *General Lytle* and *St. Charles* were near together, and were racing at the time the explosion took place. The *Lytle* had gotten into shoal water, and had stopped the larboard engine, and the *St. Charles* had passed her a short distance, and, just as the signal was given to go ahead on the larboard engine, the boilers exploded. The force of the explosion was sideways and upwards, from forward of the wheel-houses to the office, tearing off the decks and pilot-house, and making a complete wreck of the boat. It is impossible at this time to form a correct estimate of the number lost. It is generally estimated at from 15 to 20, though some estimates are higher than either of the above. We give below a partial list of the killed and wounded, and of some that are known to be among the saved.

Capt. GOODMAN, killed. He was in his room asleep at the time and expired in a few minutes after he was taken on board of the *St. Charles*. CHAS. MILLER, assistant engineer, who was on watch at the time is supposed to have been lost. Passengers by the *Gipsey* report having seen six dead bodies on the guards of the *St. Charles*. WM. MILLER, engineer, badly scalded, and WILLIS ADAMS, colored cabin boy, wounded in the back of the neck by a piece of iron, and considerably burned, were brought down on the *Gipsey*. The second engineer, HENRY EVANS, badly scalded, was taken to Cincinnati on the *St. Charles*. CHARLES REESE, first mate, badly scalded; one of the barkeepers, (name unknown,) badly scalded; WILLIAM MOORE, deck hand, badly scalded; NORMAN BONDURANT, passenger, badly scalded; JAMES LEONARD, baker, badly scalded. The head cook is supposed to have been killed outright. Rev. Mr. CROW, of Jeffersonville, badly scalded. It is reported that most of the deck hands on watch were either killed or badly wounded. A note brought down by a passenger on the *Gipsey* states that MAGGIE HATAWAY and party are all safe. JOSEPH MERKER, CHAS. DEFOUR (slightly injured,) and CHAS. BRASHEAR, pilots, and the third clerk, whose name we were unable to learn, were in the pilot-house at the time of the explosion, and all escaped. They were standing on the larboard side, and as the pilot-house was blown off they fell back into the wreck, and escaped with slight bruises, except DEFOUR. The *St. Charles* backed down immediately after the explosion, and took off the survivors. Her officers rendered every assistance in their power. A number of persons floated down the river on pieces of the wreck, and were rescued by the *St. Charles*. It is believed that all of the lady passengers escaped unhurt, as the ladies' cabin was almost entirely uninjured. The bar was blown out into the river, and one of the barkeepers, who was on duty at the time, was blown out with it, and floated down the river to Oldham's landing, where he was received unhurt with the exception of a few bruises.

The *Gen. Lytle* was provided with the old-fashioned two-flued boilers, five in number, and it is thought by parties that saw the wreck that all of her boilers must have exploded. Fragments of the boilers must have passed downward, as she sunk immediately. The wreck caught fire, but was extinguished by the *St. Charles*.

LATER.—We give below a list of the passengers, as taken from the books, and those known to be saved or lost, as received by telegraph. The passengers marked missing are supposed to be killed: Passengers from Louisville to Cincinnati—Heimmiller, safe; Elster, badly scalded; Elster, safe; Burns, safe; Bodman, safe; Sterns, safe; Levi, safe; Fielding, safe; Howard, safe; Gallagher, safe; Thomas, badly scalded; Brown, safe; Hall, badly scalded; Stoddard, safe; Emerson, safe; Snyder and boy, missing; Peak, missing; Gault, safe; Boyan, safe; Hustin, safe; Finlay, safe; Miss Leioc, safe; Miss Dubois, safe; Emerson and wife, safe; Mrs. Meyer, safe; Mrs. Levi, safe; Chore, wife and child, safe; Mrs. Bradley, safe; Mrs. St. Hal, safe; Almada Cana, safe; Ralston, missing; Mrs. Wadley, safe; Mrs. Hathaway, safe; two Misses Hathaway, safe; Miss Bodley, safe; Miss Hershon, safe; J. W. Denny and wife, safe; Susan Berlin, safe; Yeager and three children, safe; Owens and wife, safe.

Passengers for Carrollton, Ky.—Mrs. Bryelsey, safe; Mr. Briggs, safe.

Madison passengers—Mrs. Buhon, safe; Mrs. Coulter, safe; Sneels, safe; Steel, safe; Rev. Dr. Crowe, slightly scalded; Rosenberg, missing; Bounderant, safe; Cress, safe; Mullen and wife, safe; Geisel, safe.

List of the Crew—Capt. H. Goodman, killed; C. Manis, first clerk, badly scalded; C. Cruger, safe; C. Defour, pilot, safe; C. Brashears, pilot, badly cut; J. Meekin, pilot, safe; W. Miller, first engineer, badly scalded; H. Edwards, second engineer, badly scalded; J. Caine, striker, safe; C. Miller, striker, missing; C. Gaylor, carpenter, safe; C. Reise, mate, badly scalded; J. Wheeler, second mate, safe; M. Morgan, steward, safe; J. Malomaker, cook, missing; D. Allen, second cook, safe; N. Heicherbraih, barkeeper, badly scalded; the other barkeepers are all right; J. Crayton, first pantryman, safe; two porters, safe; three barbers, safe; cabin crew all safe; Ben. Smith, cabin boy, missing; chambermaid, safe; J. Hartson, mail agent, safe.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Savage Attack on the Warden of the New-Haven County Jail—Prisoners Save his Life—The Plot Thwarted.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 9.

Yesterday afternoon at about 2 o'clock one of the most desperate attempts to break jail which has occurred since the County Jail was built took place. A party variously estimated at from six to a dozen of the most hardened characters in the prison were concerned in it. The ringleaders were IRA GLADWIN and a negro named BUCKLEY, who was incarcerated some months ago for stealing. GLADWIN, it will be remembered by many of our readers, about a year ago obtained letters out of the New-Haven Post-office on false pretences—letters belonging to one of the Trowbridge firms here—and at about the same time, by forging a name upon the registry-book of a New-York hotel, obtained bonds to the value of about $200,000. For these crimes he was at last arrested and sent to prison, from whence, however, by rare shrewdness he escaped. Afterward this same GLADWIN was, for some crime, sent to the County Jail from Middletown, and the sentence imposed upon him by the Middletown Court he was serving out when he led on the gang yesterday.

The attack was made upon the Warden, a man who was formerly a keeper in the State Prison, and who is familiarly known as FRANK. Mr. WEBSTER, the keeper of the prison, than whom no more reliable and competent officer for the position can be found, was absent at Milford, for the first day's relaxation in a long period. The absence of this determined, powerful and courageous man furnished the jail-breakers with the opportunity they coveted. As the Warden entered the prison proper they rushed upon him. GLADWIN led off with a hammer in his hand with which he struck the Warden a number of murderous blows upon the head, stunning him so much as to render him incapable of effectually defending himself. The colored man, BUCKLEY, simultaneously seized the almost helpless Warden by the throat, choking him by main force. Others of the party seized his coat and thrust their hands into his breast pockets, where they had often seen the Warden place the key to the prison—but the key, to their dismay, was not there.

At this critical juncture of the conflict—which occupied far less time than it has taken us to describe it—relief for the Warden came from a most unexpected quarter. A party of prisoners who had refused to act with the jail-breakers rushed to save his life. Foremost among them were the two German shoplifters, who made such hauls of goods from T. P. MERWIN'S and the Great Wardrobe clothing stores, and JOHN FOLEY, the laborer employed upon the Chapel-street sewer, who assaulted Mr. SMITH, the sewer contractor. These and others clinched with the jail-breakers, and a desperate encounter ensued. But it resulted in the jail-breakers giving way and yielding the field—their disheartenment at not finding the key no doubt contributing materially to this their complete failure.

Mrs. WEBSTER, wife of the keeper, was a witness through iron bars of the bravery of the men who rushed upon the jail-breakers, and speaks in terms of highest praise of their manly conduct. The alarm was at once given, and Capt. LINCOLN and a posse of police arrived upon the scene and took measures to prevent a recurrence of the desperate efforts just thwarted, by placing the conspirators in cells, inside heavy iron doors.

GLADWIN, upon being interrogated in regard to the affair, stated that it was entirely an unpremeditated one, but the negro, BUCKLEY, denied the assertion in language so frank and explicit as to leave no doubt in the minds of all who heard him that there had been a regularly concocted scheme of escape. He said that the idea of breaking jail had long been mooted, that plans had been discussed on various occasions, and that there had been a definite understanding that the attempt should be made as soon as a favorable period should have arrived.

The frustration of this plan of escape was in no small measure, of course, due to the want of the key. The key was all the while, however, upon the person of the Warden, but was in a pocket which he had made in his pantaloons—a pocket answering to a sailor's sheath-knife pocket.

The injured Warden, after the arrival of aid, was taken into comfortable quarters, and last night was giving promise of a speedy resumption of the duties of his dangerous post.

Of course, the jail-breakers having been unsuccessful in their attempts for free circulation in the world again, will now suffer a far more vigorous and far more lasting punishment than if they had endured quietly the just sentences passed upon them by an outraged law. So should they.

One of the shoplifters who rushed to the aid of the Warden arose from a sick bed, upon which he had lain for weeks. He was, however, in a well advanced state of convalescence. There were about one hundred and twelve prisoners in the jail.

The Family of the Late Senator Lane.

From the Atchison Champion.

GEORGE W. LANE, Superintendent of the United States Mint at Denver, Colorado, and the only surviving brother of the late Senator JAMES H. LANE, of this State, sends us the following letter correcting the statement made in the telegraphic account of Gen. LANE'S suicide, that "he was the third member of the family who has thus destroyed himself:"

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER, UNITED STATES,
DENVER, C. T., July 13.

Editor of the Champion:

Your correspondent, in referring to the late sad occurrence at Leavenworth, makes a remark that calls for correction. He says: "It is understood that he is the third member of the family who has thus destroyed himself." This is a mistake. Yet it is true that an older brother, JOHN FOOT LANE, came to his death under circumstances that gave rise to the impression that he had purposely fallen on his own sword. But a careful examination and a knowledge of the man satisfied me that it was accidental.

He had been engaged in a perilous march—traveling all night through the everglades of Florida; had suffered the humiliation of being obliged to retreat with his forces, in obedience to an order of a civilian Governor, whose object was to protract the war. He brought the command safely into camp. This duty done, the over-anxious mind relaxed. Stepping into the tent of a friend, with naked blade in hand, he asked the officer "if it was not very close, that he felt oppressed here," tapping the point of his sword against his forehead. Capt. FREEMAN stepped out to raise the wings of the marquee—heard a groan, returned to find Col. LANE resting upon one knee, the handle of his sword upon the ground, the point had entered the brain just above the eye.

Knowing that he was subject to a determination of blood to the head, and having, after like exciting circumstances, seen him fall to the floor, I am well satisfied it was one of these attacks, and that he would have fallen harmless to the ground but for the accidental position of the sword.

I have been thus particular that your readers may draw their own conclusions and place to the man no greater charge than the truth will justify.

Once there were three of us—two are not—one remains, who, if he could find words that would convey to the people of Kansas the deep feeling of gratitude he entertains so generously conferred on the late departed, would indite them as a solace to his lonely spirit.
GEORGE W. LANE.

FIRST-CLASS BONE MANURE.—LIEBIG highly approves the following: Mix 1,000 parts of ground bones with 1,000 parts of wood ashes containing ten per cent. of carb. of potash and 600 per cent. of quick lime. This mixture is placed in a tank or pit, with water sufficient to make the whole moist. In a short time the bony mass is completely disintegrated by the caustic potash, and the whole pasty mass is then taken from the tank, dried, mixed with an equal quantity of mold, and then distributed.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of August, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

AUG. 11, 1866.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1866.

A dividend of five per cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SIX—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock, free of Government tax, on the 20th day of August inst.

New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; Albany and Troy, at the New-York State National Bank; Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank. All others at the Lake Ontario National Bank.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1866.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday the 31st day of July, instant, and be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY OIL COMPANY, NO. 23 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 14.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive.

WM. H. REID, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE per cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 13th instant.

The transfer books will be closed from the 9th instant to the date of payment.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME CO.,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of September next, at their office, No. 179 Hester-st.

JOSEPH BLACK, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.

CAPITAL	$200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866	284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866	13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The New-York Branch of the "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company" (the Branch under the immediate control of colored gentlemen) will open with a public reception at the Banking House, corner of Laurens and Bleecker sts., on MONDAY, Aug. 13, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited.

By order of the Board.

AUG. 10, 1866. WM. HOWARD DAY, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at any Recruiting Station for the following-named deserter, viz.: JAMES CARROLL, Rect. Genl. Mtd. Service U. S. A. Born in New-York; age, 18; laborer; hazel eyes, black hair, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high.

E. R. WELLS, First Lieut. 2d U. S. Cavalry, Recruiting Officer.

Recruiting Rendezvous Genl. Mtd. Service U. S. A., No. 13 Jay-st., New-York City, Aug. 10, 1866.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR BULL'S FERRY, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE.—The steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves daily foot of Christopher-st. at 9¾ A. M., 1¾, 5 and 7 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

BILLIARD TABLE.—A SPLENDID NEW table, Phelan make, will be sold at a reduced price. GEO. F. BARNARD, No. 3 Hudson-st., or JOHN L. VANDEWATER, No. 100 Liberty-st.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY IF YOU wish for yourselves and families beautiful boots and shoes patronize the old stand.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

WATCH-DOG FOR SALE.—A FINE NEWfoundland, a faithful watch-dog, two years old; sold for want of use. Apply to JAMES W. McKEE, No. 42 Front-st., corner Coenties-slip.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE WANTED, near New-York, for which a fair price will be given. Address G. G., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE.—A TUBULAR STEAM BOILER; 30 horse power; for sale low; taken out to make room for a larger one. Address J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and complete, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

PRINTING.—FOR SALE, ONE ADAMS PRESS, (two rollers,) platen 29¼x43, in good running order. Can be seen at No. 15 Spruce-st. Price $2,400.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. OF O. F.—A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE R. W. G. Encampment of Southern New-York will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

D. W. C. LANGDEN, Grand Scribe.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT ROCKAWAY—ALSO, A NEW TOP buggy, will be sold at a great bargain to-day, at DAVIS & RICHMOND'S, No. 155 South-st., near Peck-slip.

REMOVALS.

BENJ. V. MOISE, DEALER IN WINES, Teas and Groceries, has removed to No. 630 6th-av., corner of 39th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES;
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	110¾	110⅞	June, 7-30	105	105¼
Coupon, '81	110¾	110⅞	July, 7-30	105	105¼
5-20 Regist'd, '62	106¾	107¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¾	114
5-20 Coupon, '62	109⅝	109⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅞	107⅛	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¾	113
5-20 Coupon, '65	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	111
10-40 Coupon	99¾	100	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	109	109½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	104¼	104½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾
Gold	148¼	148⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
August, 7-30	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS.

Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds.

Address or call on
KIDD, PIERCE & CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

CHAS. GRAHAM,

BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 64 BROADWAY AND 19 NEW-ST.,
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD.

No. 22 William-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

in Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities. Accounts of banks, bankers and others received on favorable terms.

A. G. NORWOOD, of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

$200,000 RAILROAD BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Farmer's Railroad Company of Venango County, Penn., No. 3 Beaver-st., New-York City, for the purchase of $200,000 (or so much thereof as may remain unsold) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds of $500 each, of the said Company, payable in five years. Interest payable semi-annually from the first day of June last. Said proposals will be received until Sept. 6, when the same will be opened by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and the highest bids will be accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Company. This will probably be the most productive road of its length in the country. It commences at Oil City, and runs up Oil Creek seven miles to Petroleum Centre, with a branch up Cherry Run of three miles, from Rouseville to Humbolt Works. Twenty per cent. of the earnings are to be set apart annually to pay these bonds.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them, for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of seven of the Second Mortgage Bonds. Such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this Company on or before the 17th day of August instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHARLES A. RAPALLO,
FRED. A. COE,
JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO.,
(EASTERN DIVISION.)
No. 86 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1866.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Benjamin S. Walcott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Doras L. Stone, Esq., and Mr. I. Remsen Lane was unanimously elected Secretary.

P. W. ENGS, President pro tem.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE "7.30" Coupons, maturing on the 15th inst., will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the U. S. Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. E. MARVIN & CO.

COPAKE IRON MINES.—A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 29 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., on business of importance.

CHAS. H. MILLS, President.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company held at the office of the Company, Aug. 8, 1866, Mr. JAS. T. WILSON was elected Secretary.

(Signed) SAMPSON MOORE, President.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN MOWBRAY RETIRES FROM THE FIRM. OLIVER MOWBRAY CONTINUES THE BUSINESS, AND ASSUMES IN ADDITION THE GENERAL DRY GOODS AT THEIR OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND, NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORSYTH.

The present stock in No. 214 Bowery consists of cloaks, shawls, silks and cloths, which we have marked down to such a low figure as must insure their speedy sale. If not sold by Aug. 15 the balance will be sold at auction. Store to let and fixtures for sale.

O. & J. MOWBRAY.

The store No. 214 Bowery is 100 feet deep and 25 feet front; first, second and third floors for business purposes. The dwelling part has all the improvements, and in complete order.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of JOHN KEAST, he is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with his cousin, HENRY ROYCROFT, who is making a short stay in the States. Direct Post-office, New-York.

C. L. M. WROTE TO W., AS HE PROMISED. Do not write to P., but to your friend, at his own Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New-York—

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, beef, pork, flour, rice, dried apples, pickles, coffee, butter, beans and dessicated vegetables.

CLOTHING—Pea and round jackets; cloth, satinet and canvas duck trowsers; sheeting frocks, flannel over and under shirts, satinet and flannel, matresses, blankets, boots and shoes, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, mittens, socks, &c.

SMALL STORES—A quantity of tobacco, soap, ribbons, needles, jack-knives, scissors, razor-straps, brushes, buttons, candles, pepper and mustard.

ALSO, a lot of empty boxes and barrels.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Bvt. Lt.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse on G-st., near Twentieth-street, Washington, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, commencing at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Material, &c.;

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Plyers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
8 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porus Cups.
162 (13¼ oz. A.o.d.) Platina Strips.
17¼ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1,050 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1,450 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2,300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Iron Wire.
65 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
190 Insulators block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Full Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha, (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
103 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks, (iron) with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, &c.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at Lincoln's Depot, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described LUMBER:

About 30,000 feet 2 inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 2½ inch oak plank.
About 110,000 feet 3 inch oak plank.
About 7,000 feet 3½ inch oak plank.
About 50,000 feet 4 inch oak plank.
About 10,000 feet 5 inch oak plank.
About 15,000 feet 1¼ inch ash plank.
About 60,000 feet 2 inch ash plank.
About 20,000 feet 5 inch ash plank.
About 10,000 feet 2 inch hickory plank.
About 5,000 feet 3 inch hickory plank.
About 3,000 feet 4 inch hickory plank.
About 20,000 feet ⅝ inch poplar boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1,000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feett.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASSIST. Q. M. U. S. MILITARY R. R.,
No. 250 G-st.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Aug. 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:

Two second-class serviceable locomotive engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.

One tender truck; two small truck cars.

One hundred pairs second-hand car-wheels on axles.

Seventy tons "T" railroad iron (45 pounds to the yard,) nearly new; fifteen stoves, two fifteen-ton hydraulic jacks, ten tons unserviceable railroad iron.

Twenty-five tons wrought and cast scrap iron, second-hand railroad spikes, chairs, rubber loops, broadaxes, mauls, platform and counter scales, lanterns, oars, desks, tables, and a variety of other articles.

Also, nine frame buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military railroad wharf, where the locomotives, railroad iron and car wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the railroad supply store, near the Orange and Alexandria depot.

Will also be sold at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 11 o'clock A.M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 28,

Eleven new box cars, five feet gauge, Pennock & Co., Kennet-square, Chester County, Penn., builders.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway:

SUPERB PAIR OF HORSES—Very fast, one a gray horse, long tail, between 7 and 8 years old, 15½ hands, will be guaranteed to go inside of three minutes, and much faster with training, and perfectly sound, kind and gentle; one bay horse, 6 years old, 15½ hands, sound and kind, long tail, very stylish action. They are well matched in gait, having been driven twice together; the latter horse is guaranteed to go in 2:54, and with training very much faster; together they are guaranteed to turn the track to the pole in 3:05, and without training, to-day, in 3:10.

The above are probably the two finest horses offered for sale this season. They can be seen in the livery stable of Underhill & Fleet, in Lafayette-place, near Astor-place, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY previous to the sale, and on the day of sale before our salesroom.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Notice is hereby given that on the 13th of August, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, there will be sold, by JAS. M. MILLER, auctioneer, under the direction of the referee, the following valuable property: The establishment known as the East River Steel Works and Rolling Mills, situated corner of 17th and 18th sts. and Avenue B, consisting of buildings and unexpired lease of 7 years of several lots of ground, (said lease containing a privilege of purchasing the lots at a low figure;) also, a 150 horse-power steam engine, two trains of rolls, one of Davy Bros.' self-acting steam rammers, together with all the furnaces, tools, &c., necessary for conducting the business of manufacturing steel, all in complete order. Full particulars as to the property may be had of JAMES P. MORAN, corner of Delancey and Mangin sts., N. Y.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, the balance of the notes, accounts, claims and assets of The American Oil Company. S. JAUDON and S. B. GREGORY, Trustees.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE THIS DAY OF 20 superior feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine hair mattresses, mahogany and other wardrobes, bureaus, brocatel, window curtains, lambrekins, rosewood and other bedsteads, together with a quantity of kitchen furniture, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 1 North William-st. J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 10:30 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture, carpets, mirrors, curtains, &c.; plated ware, China crockery, glassware, &c.; marble-top centre tables, black walnut hatstand, mattresses, pillow bolsters, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

PROPOSALS.

POSTPONEMENT.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practicable benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission;

Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,

A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY,

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,"
ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Aug 4, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with title of work, name of bidder and date of offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Aug. 16, 1866, for the construction of stone block pavements in

Eighth-avenue—From Forty-second to Fifty-eighth-street.
Second-avenue—From Houston to Fourteenth-street.
Thirteenth-street—From University-place to First-avenue.
Vestry-street—From Greenwich to West-street.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Duane-street—From Hudson to West-street.
Thirty-first-street—From Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
Elizabeth-street—From Bayard to Grand-street.
Spring-street—From Broadway to West-street.
Bleecker-street—From Broadway to Bowery.
Thirty-fourth-street—From Third-avenue to East River, and
Fifty-fifth-street—From Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Also, for a cobble pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-streets, and for crosswalks across Fourth-avenue, at the intersection of Forty-sixth-street.

Also, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Bleecker-street—Between Charles and Perry streets.
Spring-street—Between Elizabeth-street and the Bowery.
Broadway—Between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
Eighth-avenue—Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.
First-avenue—Between Eighth and Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Essex-street—Between Stanton and Rivington, Delancey and Broome, and Hester and Division streets.
Forty-eighth-street—Between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
First-avenue—Between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, with branches in Second-avenue and in Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; and also sewer in
Forty-fifth-street—Between Fifth and Lexington avenues, with branches in Fifth, Madison and Fourth avenues.

Specifications and forms for bids can be had at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 9, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts and hospitals of the several quantities of COAL and WOOD, named respectively;

At Fort Columbus, 150 cords of wood and 1,250 tons of coal; at Fort Schuyler, 100 cords of wood and 600 tons of coal; at Fort Wood, 50 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Hamilton, 150 cords of wood and 500 tons of coal; at Fort Wadsworth, 50 cords of wood and 100 tons of coal; at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, 650 tons of coal; at David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, 700 tons of coal.

The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, and of egg and stove sizes; and to be delivered in the yards, except at David's Island, where it is to be delivered on the dock.

Merchantable hard wood is the standard; the cord is 128 cubic feet.

The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guaranties signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal, and ($2,000) two thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor in conformity with the terms of the advertisement.

Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide, upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered between the date of the signing of the contract and the 15th of September, 1866.

The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or for "Wood," and addressed to the undersigned. For further particulars inquire at this office.

By order of
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster, Dep't of the East.
R. C. MORGAN,
Bvt.-Maj. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act.

WM. A. COBB, President.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.:

For regulating, curbing and grading Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River.

Blank forms and proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department New-York, Aug. 9, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ESTIMATES WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st., where plans and specifications may be seen for grading and building a horse railroad from Union Course to Jamaica, L. I., until Aug. 17.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—2-3D ACT. Notice first published July 16, 1866. You will please take notice, that on the 14th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, an order was granted by Honorable William S. Paddock, Recorder of the City of Albany, on the petition of William G. Boardman and James A. Gray, of the City of Albany, County of Albany, and State of New-York, insolvent debtors, and so many of their creditors and each of their creditors residing within the United States, whose debts amounted to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by the said William J. Boardman and James A. Gray respectively to creditors residing within the United States, requiring all the creditors of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray, to show cause before him at his office, No. 51 State-st., in the City of Albany, on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1866, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the estate of the said William G. Boardman and of the said James A. Gray should not be made, and they and each of them be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the fifth chapter of the first title of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—Dated Albany, July 14, 1866.

WM. G. BOARDMAN,
JAMES A. GRAY,
Insolvents.

1aw10wS

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening and extending of Worth-street from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1866.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes—OLIVER L. FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in his individual capacity, and as a member of the late firm of O. L. & A. FERRIS, insolvent debtor—Notice first published June 9, 1866—Creditors to appear before Hon. Daniel P. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to law.

OWEN, GRAY & OWEN, Attorneys for Insolvent,
No. 72 Wall-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 24 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E.M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to

Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered.

H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MISS HAVENS,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

GOSHEN, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The Fall term of this school will reopen Sept. 10. For references, terms, &c., please address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.

For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 214 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 28th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 93d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address

Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—MRS. C. W. HORTON having removed to Tarrytown, will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 19. For admission or circulars address as above.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address

C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS WILL REOPEN his school for boys Sept. 10, at the Howard Rooms, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. will reopen Sept. 3. J. YOUNG, Principal.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A BOARDing School for Boys. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Principal, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Stamford, Conn., reopens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I. will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. For circulars, &c. address the Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY

(Two hours from New-York by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st.)

The sixth Academic year of this Institution commencing with its Fall Term on the third WEDNESDAY of September (19th.)

A careful selection of experienced Instructors assures a thorough academic course, while the past reputation of the school for physical training, sustained by the marked improvement in the physique of the hundred cadets on the roll of the year just closed, will be enhanced by the accession of an accomplished Instructor in the Department of Physiology and the Natural Sciences who will give special attention to teaching the Laws of Life and Health.

For catalogues apply at No. 21 Park-place, N. Y., or at Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy, N. J.,) to FRED. N. KNAPP, Principal, or MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address

MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.

For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS,

NOS. 173 AND 175 WEST 39TH-ST.

English, French, German and Hebrew Day and Boarding School for young ladies. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 4.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

Studies will be resumed at the Academy of Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. E. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BUSINESS College of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD, No. 937 Broadway, is open daily from 9 to 3 for the instruction of young men in all branches of a business education. As the rates of tuition will be increased on the 1st of September, now is the favorable time to enter. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N.Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., or address Principal.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAVing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. B., South Egremont, Mass.

TEACHERS.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to instruct in all the common English branches, having for several years enjoyed the advantages of the best schools in Boston, and capable of teaching the German language, wishes to take charge of a small school in some retired place: Middle States preferred: best reference given. Address, stating particulars, Dr. ROSENSTEIN, No. 11 Davis-st., Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No 430 Broome-st.

A LADY, COMPETENT BY EXPERIENCE and from education to teach all the English branches, and the rudiments of Latin, French and German, desires a position as resident governess. References exchanged. Address X., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF TWELVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, French and English desires an engagement for September in a school or family; highest references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For laying crosswalk in Third-street, opposite No. 228.
2d. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from southeast corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
3d. For laying crosswalk from the northeast to the northwest corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.
4th. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from the northeasterly corner of Charlton-street to the wharf.
5th. For laying crosswalk from the southeast to the southwest corner of Watts and Greenwich streets.
6th. For building sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from present sewer at Eleventh-avenue to a point seventy-five feet west of Tenth-avenue.
7th. For paving Mulberry-street, from Bleecker to Houston streets, with trap-block.
8th. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, with trap-block.
9th. For paving Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, with trap-block.
10th. For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenues, with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

1st. Both sides of Third-street, between Avenue B and Avenue C.
2d. On the east side of West-street and the south side of Charlton-street, to the extent of half the block on either street, from southeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
3d. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Cortlandt-street to Dey-street, and on the north side of Cortlandt-street to the extent of half the block from Greenwich-street to Broadway, and from Greenwich-street to Washington-street.
4th. The east side of West-street and the north side of Charlton-street to the extent of half the block on either street, from northeast corner of West and Charlton streets.
5th. On both sides of Greenwich-street to the extent of half the block from Watts to Desbrosses streets, and on the south side of Watts-street to the extent of half the block east and west of Greenwich-street.
6th. On both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from the Tenth to the Eleventh avenues.
7th. On both sides of Mulberry street, between Bleecker and Houston streets and to the extent of half the block either way on Bleecker and Houston streets.
8th. On both sides of Thirty-sixth-street, from the Sixth to the Seventh avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.
9th. On both sides of Twentieth-street, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue.
10th. On both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth avenues, and to the extent of half the block either way on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 10, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE. Eighth Collection District of New-York, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.—Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax, under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of fifteen days (Sundays excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 896 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit, on the 11th day of August, 1866, and for five days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to any alleged erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors.

The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, yachts, silver plate and other enumerated articles, for the year ending May 1, 1867, and the taxes on incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865.

The law requires all appeals to be in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and to state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

A. J. BLEECKER,
Assessor, No. 896 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of August, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 3d day of September, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE, Carrying the United States mails for the European Continent.

NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP, CALLING OFF HAVRE TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

The Company's fine steamships will leave this port as follows:

ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, 2,000 tons	THURSDAY, Aug. 23
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Ellis, 2,010 tons	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12
ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, 2,000 tons	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10
CIRCASSIAN, Capt. Ellis, 2,010 tons	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7
ERICSSON, Capt. Lowber, 2,000 tons	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5

Rates of passage to Antwerp, Havre, Rotterdam or Amsterdam: First cabin, $90; second cabin, $55; steerage, $35; payable in gold or its equivalent.

For passengers and goods destined for Holland, France, Western Germany, the Rhine and Switzerland, no better opportunity can be offered.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SALEM & CO., General Agents, No. 130 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and 6 Old-slip, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18
DENMARK	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
THE QUEEN	Grogan	SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, Henry A. Gadsden	Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. Samuels	Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon....$100 | Lower Saloon....$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
LAFAYETTE	Lamarie	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	Bocande	SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE	Duchesne	SATURDAY, Sept. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock A. M. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7½ o'clock, at the latest. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 16

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FORM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA	Aug. 15.
TRIPOLI	Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown	$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
ETNA	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 25

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD. ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. Jones, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power....16th August
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. Sanders, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power..30th August
ATLANTIC, C. Hoyer, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. Tinklepaugh, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. Greene, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following steamers:

TAMPICO	about	1st September
FLORIDA	about	1st October

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates. Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. Couch, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. King, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. S. Alexander, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. Bourne, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. FROM PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Farnsworth.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Watkins.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon. From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class,	Second-class,	Third-class,
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods,	Weight Goods,
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.

All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.

One of the favorite and elegant steamers, QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRENADA, will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE' MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. Lockwood, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. Marshman, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamer MONEKA, will leave THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points.

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55, which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE STEAMship GRANADA receives freight up to 2 o'clock, and sails at 3 P. M., THIS DAY (Aug. 11.) Elegant accommodations for passengers. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, BY THE EMPIRE LINE OF SIDEWHEEL STEAMERS TO SAVANNAH.

EVERY SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.

New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.

Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.

Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

Bills of lading given for through freight.

ALABAMA sails SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M.

SAN SALVADOR sails SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P.M.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. Baker.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. Morton.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES leaves THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship PERIT, W. H. Gardiner, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamers of this line have resumed their weekly trips, and the steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. Hazard, will receive freight up to 2 o'clock THIS DAY, Aug. 11, 1866, and leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st., corner Cedar.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st. C. K. GARRISON, President.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE CROMWELL follows on the 18th.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY, leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M., 12½, 3, 4, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M., 1, 3, 4, 6, 7¼ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 10:45 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:20 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. Frazee, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted), at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 3:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer, WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. Frazee, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	9,	3½ P. M.	Thursday,	9,	6 A. M.
Friday,	10,	3½ P. M.	Friday,	10,	6 A. M.
Saturday,	11,	4 P. M.	Saturday,	11,	6 A. M.
Sunday,	12,	8 A. M.	Saturday,	11,	7 P. M.
			Sunday,	12,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. Wm. F. Conover, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

Friday, Aug. 10, 3¼ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 7¼ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 3¼ A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 7 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 6¼ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw; landing at 34th-st. each way.—The new and elegant steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Capt. T. R. Paddock, will leave foot of Harrison-st. EVERY MORNING, (Sundays included,) at 7½. Returning, leave Peekskill 1 P. M.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips to Newark, SUNDAY, Aug. 5: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:15 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOS. COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens,' Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT—FOR ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT.—The New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, SUNDAY, Aug. 12, at 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.—CONEY ISLand Ferry. The boats on this ferry will run on SUNDAY as follows: Leaving, Christopher-st. at 8:30, 9:30, 11:30, 12:30, 2:30, 3:30; Dey-st. 8:45, 9:45, 11:45, 12:45, 2:45 3:45; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. 9½, 12½, 3½; Dey-st., 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1, 4.

FOR SALE—STEAMER HENRY BURDEN, IN good order; 268 tons burden; beam engine, furniture and tackle complete. Apply to WM. W. WALLACE, No. 121 Washington-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:

Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.

Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.

The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.

Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.

All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.

WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD SUNDAY TRAIN.—A special train will be run to and from New-York, Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, every SUNDAY until further notice, commencing June 3; leaving 30th-st. depot at 9 A. M., arriving in Poughkeepsie at 12:20 P. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 7 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:20 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and 40 to 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Ayletts, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2¼ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $5,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Ayletts, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 18 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Ayletts Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR., REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES. FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y., on MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., ten elegant building sites on the west bank of the Hudson, about 1½ miles north of the City of Newburgh, containing from 8 to 17½ acres each, and together constituting the farm of the late Daniel A. Deyo, deceased, and are to be sold to close his estate. Said sites are unsurpassed for location, and command extensive views of the Hudson, Highlands and surrounding country. Title perfect. For particulars apply to HASBROUCK & TAYLOR, Attorneys, &c.; or to T. BINGHAM, Auctioneer, Newburgh; or to T. J. DEYO, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, on the premises, at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 22d day of August inst., at 12 o'clock M., the beautiful country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, formerly owned by A. K. Chandler, Esq., containing about 6 acres of land well stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit. Upon the premises is a beautiful mansion, with piazza all around it, ice-house, brick barn and carriage-house, henneries, &c., &c. Everything in the most perfect order.

The river and mountain scenery cannot be equaled; but five minutes from depot.

For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH L. SAVAGE, No. 26 Dey-st., or of H. N. HUSTIS, at Fishkill on the Hudson.

CHOICE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, VERY LOW—3,500 acres, well watered and timbered, with an extensive outside range, considered one of the finest for cattle or wheat-growing in Texas; is not far from Kendall's Ranch; price, with improvements and from 600 to 1,000 head of cattle, $20,000, part on time, or the whole in merchandise. Also, other desirable Texas property for sale. S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses, Nos. 217 and 219 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; houses 20x56 feet; lots 100 feet deep. The houses are three rooms deep from (and including) basement to attic, with sub cellar, and contain all the modern improvements. Part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to W. D. MANGAM, No. 92 Broad-st., between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A PROductive farm in high state of cultivation, on or near the Hudson River, first-class City property, consisting of a superb brown-stone house, four stories, with all the modern improvements, 25x55; lot 170 feet deep, with a fine brick stable on the rear, and six lots adjoining. Apply or address R. B. CALDWELL & CO., Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—SEVERAL FINE residences for sale, with immediate possession; prices $6,500 and upward. Also, building plots and lots for sale in every part of the town; easy access by horse cars every ten minutes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE PART of a large river front on Passaic River, at Belleville; the river is navigable, and the Paterson-Newark Railroad, traversing the land and now in construction, will give unsurpassed shipping facilities to all parts of the country. HUBERT, No. 462 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, FOUR-story and basement; ten on Lexington-av., $15,000 to $40,000; one on 25th-st., $18,500; two on 31st-st., $8,500 and $18,000; two on 39th-st., $35,000 each; a splendid house on 60th-st., $30,000; one on 52d-st., $21,000. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c. and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE, TWO first-class tenement-houses, corner of 1st-av. and 28th-st., 25x50x80, four stories; rent for $3,000. Price $19,500. Must be sold, or would be offered separately. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—An elegant extra-sized brown-stone front house, near Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn; contains every convenience and in splendid order. Price $25,000. JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP full-sized brown-stone house, in complete order; lot 25x200, with fine stable; finest location on Murray Hill; for sale low; furniture if desired. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED FINE FARMS FOR sale in New-Jersey. Also, houses and lots for sale in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Woodbridge, Amboy and other places. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

SPLENDID FARMS IN THE MOHAWK Valley, 200 acres and 65 acres; good buildings and a canal store on each; rare chance to a man of enterprise. Call at once on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY house and lot, 21x160; 18 rooms; healthy and desirable location, near 84th-st. Possession Sept. 1. Address K. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

400 ACRES EXCELLENT FARMING and timber land for sale cheap near New-York. Access by railroad and canal. Apply at No. 24 Pine-st. J. EDWARD MARTIN.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For a small house in New-York or vicinity; is one hour distant by railroad. Address NEW-JERSEY, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR Madison-square; first-class, four-story, brown stone, full front, and elegantly furnished. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house, with furniture new; all modern improvements; situated in 48th-st.; price $16,000. Apply to owner, No. 292½ 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL PROPERty; large brick edifice, 4½ acres of ground, with furniture, &c., &c.; location near a city; terms reasonable. Address ALPHA SIGMA, Box No. 170 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THREE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS houses will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, Nos. 89, 91 and 93 60th-st., 25 feet east of Lexington-av., north side, of JOHN GLASS, owner.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE COTTAGE house on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 124th-st. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, 127th-st. and 3d-av.

A MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY, NEW and convenient in all respects; located in the most promising part of Brooklyn; price $16,000. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE RESIDENCE of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with 6 lots. Apply on the premises.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

SIMONDS PATENT

J. H. SIMONDS, No. 52 Cliff-st., Manufacturer of HEATING APPARATUS. Also, SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st. (near Broadway.)

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH LONG experience in the produce commission (Western and Southern) business in this City, and small capital, desires a connection with a party with liberal means. Principals only address E. M., Post-office Box No. 2,370.

FOR SALE—A SMALL MANUFACTURING business in full operation, and well established; machinery nearly new; will be sold at a bargain if applied for immediately. B. WATERBURY, No. 286 Broadway.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 128 Times Office.

HOTEL.—A VERY DESIRABLE HOTEL, NOW doing a fine business, at Port Jervis, for sale by GEO. F. BARNARD, No. 3 Hudson-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON BROADWAY, THE LARGE store, basement and undercellar of the building, No. 581 Broadway. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

STORE TO LET IN THE BOWERY; the best location in New-York for business purposes; No. 214 Bowery, full lot building, covering the whole 100 feet, 1st, 2d, and 3d floors, for business purposes; the dwelling part has all the improvements, and is in complete order. O. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., or No. 214 Bowery.

$650.—WILL BE RENTED FROM SEPT. 1 to May 1, at Mount Vernon, (on the New-Haven Railroad,) 17 miles from the City, a two-story cottage, with extension, fully furnished, and half acre of cultivated land. G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE; new, handsome furniture, two acres, lawn and shade; carriage-house with stalls for three horses; thirty minutes from the City and ten minutes from depot at Spuyten Duyvil. Apply to E. H. MEAD, office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, a three-story and basement high-stoop brick house in complete order, with water, gas, &c., pleasantly located, No. 24 Sands-st. Apply to C. W. TROTTER, No. 79 Cliff-st., New-York.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS ON CANAL-ST., FOR any business; all improvements; two stores. Lofts and rooms on Broadway. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story, high stoop House, near 5th-av., for one year from Sept. 1. S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

A NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC COTTAGE house to let, corner 78th-st. and 11th-av. Apply to J. & E. CUDLIPP, corner 70th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, at No. 8 East 22d-st. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

OFFICE TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 9 Spruce-st. Possession given immediately.

FURNITURE—I WISH TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE of purchasing, sufficient furniture to furnish a small house nicely. Will pay monthly instalments on purchase. Address FURNITURE, Box 153 Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A lady of refinement, accustomed to the best society, with the privilege of taking a few gentlemen as boarders; a widower wishing to rent his house, and who would board as part payment, might secure in this way a comfortable home; most unquestionable references given. Address M. V., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A PLEASANTLY SITUated house in the country, (Englewood preferred,) with small quantity of ground, shade trees, &c., and within an hour's ride of New-York. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 161 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A THREE-STORY house and lot between 16th and 50th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Price about $20,000. SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND wife a front parlor and bedroom; location between 4th and 8th avs. and 14th and 40th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., E. M., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A MERchant residing out of town desires to rent, for six or seven months, a furnished house in a respectable location. Family consists of six grown persons. Brokers need not apply. Address W. J., Box No. 3,765 Post-office.

IRON FOUNDERY WANTED—IN NEW-York or vicinity, on a two years' lease. Address IRON FOUNDER, Box No. 166 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY preferred, by a gentleman, wife and daughter, (adult,) from the 1st of October next. A person living in a desirable neighborhood can make a favorable and permanent arrangement for the Winter: would furnish their own rooms if desired; references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, W., Box No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms, with board, (private table preferred,) wanted for the Winter, for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, W. P. P., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEmen, or a gentleman and wife, can obtain first-class permanent accommodations in a beautiful location near Stuyvesant-square, by applying to HOME, Box No. 511 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR FAMILY wishing elegant accommodations, with private table, on Madison-square, and willing to pay liberally, will please address G. W. C., Post-office Box No. 622.

BOARD FOR THREE GENTLEMEN AT No. 107 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn. Gas and bath.

PARLOR FLOOR IN ENGLISH BASEMENT house, 40x75 feet; five rooms, magnificently furnished; private table. ATHOS, Station D.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board—location very pleasant—at No. 44 West 21st-st.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 51 West 17th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO PLACE. This delightful Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, a short distance from railroad station at Jumping Point, and two miles from Port Washington Landing; the steamer *Nelly White* leaves foot of Barclay-st., and the *Sea Bird* leaves foot of Chambers-st., at hours to suit the tide, and the steamer *Wm. Cook* leaves foot of Barclay-st. Address SAMUEL S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FURNISHED BEDrooms to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if desired; City Hall-place, third door north of Newark-av.; location very healthy and convenient to cars and ferries.

BATH HOTEL—AT BATH, L. I., IS STILL open for the reception of permanent boarders and transient guests. Accessible every 30 minutes by Greenwood, Bath and Coney Island Railroad. For further information apply to GEORGE SHIELDS, Proprietor.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN be obtained in a private family at Fairfield, Conn. Address A. B. THORP, Fairfield, Conn.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN, having undergone very extensive alterations, with considerable additions, all arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin, for ladies and gentlemen. A superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country. Suites of magnificent drawing-rooms and sitting-rooms, of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the world-wide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, they can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support.

PROPRIETORS.
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED).
DUBLIN, June, 1866.

THE NEWLY OPENED FAMILY HOTEL of Mme. TETE, No. 9 Cité du Retiro, rue Boissy d'Anglas, and No. 30 faub. St. Honoré, in the finest quarter of Paris, close to the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées, combines with every comfort an excellent table at a moderate price.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

(Signed,) MORTIMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.

(Signed,) MORTIMER L. FOWLER.
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD.
GEORGE W. WILSON.

NOTICE.—MR. S. LAUBHEIM RETIRES THIS day from the firm of WILSON & LAUBHEIM. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of B. D. WILSON & SON, at No. 115 Liberty-st.

JOHN B. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1866. J. A. BARBER.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON.
WILLIAM REDMOND, Jr.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving the relatives of deceased soldiers $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties. The $100 and $50 bounty to soldiers cannot be applied for until the Secretary of War issues the proper forms and instructions—which will be about the 1st of September.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 25 cents, or 10 cents each. CHAS. NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowances under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years, should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers. J. M. EMERSON.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty; also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
ENJOYABLY COOL.
LAST DAY OF
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME.
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX,
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
In the elegant
SPACIOUS SALOONS. SPACIOUS SALOONS.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS, THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS.
Just added, the largest collection of
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES

ever seen in America, consisting of the MONSTER PYTHON (Africa,) NATAL BOA; SWAMP ANACONDA, SUN SERPENT, WAMPO SERPENT (S. A.) WATER SERPENT (Island Sumatra) BOA CONSTRICTORS, ROCK SNAKE (Africa,) PINE SNAKES, &c., &c.

125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS, taken from drawings made from Life, constituting the most extensive INDIAN PORTRAIT-GALLERY IN THE WORLD.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. Wax Figures. Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections. Historical Relics. 100,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Engagement for Six Nights Only of the
NICOLO PROTEAN COMBINATION.
THE NICOLO TROUPE,
in their acts—the
SPORTS OF ATLAS, LIVING LADDER AND AERIAL BARS, BY TALLEEN BROTHERS.
ROBERTO NICOLO,
THE WONDER OF THE AGE,
in his Aerial Flight of One Hundred Feet, the most Wonderful Gymnast of modern times.

First appearance of R. W. Smith, Billy Blair, L. M. Rees, and the Great Wray.

Mlle Delphine, and the beautiful danseuse Mlle. Victoria Ross in a grand OLLA PODRIDA of amusement.

GRAND MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ P. M.

BILLIARDS.—A GRAND EXHIBITION AT billiards will take place at GEARY'S Billiard Rooms, No. 616 Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M. On this occasion, DUDLEY KAVANAGH, the best general billiard-player living, will play a carom game of 500 points with the extraordinary young player, MELVIN FOSTER. ED. CAHILL, the accomplished, and Mr. T. HUMPHREY, the best amateur in the States or Canada, will assist also.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE of the Imperial Musical Institute at St. Petersburgh, wishes to give instructions on the piano; speaks German and English. Address No. 484 Broome-st., between 3 and 7 o'clock P. M.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Young men wishing to lead a purer life, to overcome the force of solitary habits, to regain health shattered by excesses, may consult in sacred confidence a physician of high character and great experience. Two valuable medical books sent free on receipt of postage, 25 cents. Dr. VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

PILES. PILES. PILES.

Dr. HOOGLAND will send his celebrated Pile Remedy to any address on receipt of $1. It has cured thousands permanently. Box No. 24 Station A, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more case of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide." $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......Director.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 11,
A SPARKLING PROTEAN PIECE,
In addition to-night to all the
BRILLIANT GEMS OF BEAUTY
That richly adorn with lavish profusion
THE MAGNIFICENT FAIRY ROMANCE,
Now drawing fashionable and crowded houses,
PRODUCED IN ALL ITS PERFECT GRANDEUR,
REALIZING THE FABLED ROMANCES
Of Fairy Land. Magnificent with every
COSTLY AND ARTISTIC EMBELLISHMENT.

ICE WITCH,	THE ICE WITCH	ICE WITCH,	THE ICE WITCH	ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
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ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,
ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,		ICE WITCH,

WITH THE SAME GREAT CAST.
THE WEBB SISTERS—THERESA WOOD—THE FOWLER SISTERS—German Opera Chorus—Baker's Musical Compositions.
THE ENTIRE DRAMATIC COMPANY.
PREVIOUS TO THIS GORGEOUS SPECTACLE,
the glorious Protean piece, entitled
A DAY TOO LATE.
In which the fascinating young artists,
THE WEBB SISTERS,
will appear in a variety of diversified characters, Songs, Dances, Duetts, &c.
EVERY EVENING AT THE OLYMPIC THEATER.

WINTER GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 11,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
most successful extravaganza,
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
JOHN BROUGHAM......as......POW-HA-TAN
Miss Emilie Melville......as......Pocahontas
Previous to which will be presented (for the last time) the musical farce entitled
JENNY LIND.
Miss Emilie Melville......as......Jenny Leatherlungs
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, will be produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS,
an entirely new and original drama, by
JOHN BROUGHAM,
entitled
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

NINTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE
POPULAR IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN......Mr. DAN BRYANT
with the great patriotic song entitled the
GREEN ABOVE THE RED,
written expressly for him by J. B. LEVERICH, and received every evening with the greatest enthusiasm.

Sir Perry Downs, an English Tourist, Mr. A. H. Davenport. Other characters by Messrs. C. Fisher, Geo. Holland, B. T. Ringgold, J. F. Hagan, Williamson, Browne, Leonard, Miss Rosa Cooke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Mark Smith, &c., &c.

In the course of the piece the great
RUCTION JIG,
by the characters, pronounced a great success.
SHAMUS O'BRIEN EVERY NIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILLS.
The Grand Sensation Drama of the
SIX
DEGREES OF CRIME.
The Legendary Dramatic Spectacle of the
FLYING DUTCHMAN.
The Irish drama of
BRIAN O'LINN.
MONDAY EVENING, A NEW DRAMA.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Admission, 50 cents.
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
VERSATILE COMPANY,
Will commence a brief season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13,
with their
STAR TROUPE OF GYMNASTS, ACROBATS,
DANCERS,
PANTOMIMISTS, VOCALISTS, ETC.,
prominent in which are
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
THOMAS, EDWARD and FREDERICK.

The Segrist Family, Signorita Stella, the unapproachable tight-rope dancer: Master George, the Child Wonder, upon the trapeze; Signorita Gallati, premiere danseuse of the world; the celebrated Caron Family, Pantomimists from the Porto St. Martin Theatre, Paris; G. W. Smith, the renowned Ballet Master; Chas. E. Collins, the Happy Old Man and Versatile Comedian: the three Infant Prodigies, Tom, Dick and Harry, aged three, four and six years, together with a complete Corps de Ballet.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 11, at 8 o'clock,
THE FIFTY-EIGHTH OF THEO. THOMAS'
BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

1. March—"Dueppel"	Piefke
2. Overture—"Semiramis"	Rossini
3. Waltz—"Promotionen"	Strauss
4. Selection—"Ione"	Petrella
5. Overture—"Martha"	Flotow
6. Solo for flute—"Carnival of Venice"	Heind'l
Mr. HEIND'L.	
7. Polka—"Paulinen"	Gungl
8. Fantasie—"Frambileter"	Lumbye
9. Overture—"Crown Diamonds"	Auber
10. Quartette—"Riggoletto"	Verdi
11. Potpouri	Bach

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The laying of the corner-stone will take place at 76th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs, on
MONDAY, AUG. 13, AT NOON,
by his Honor ex-Mayor G. C. GUNTHER.
ORATION by Dr. Krakowitzer.
MUSIC by the United German Vocal Societies and a large Orchestra. At 2 o'clock P. M.,
PIC-NIC AT JONES' WOOD.
GRAND CONCERT, UNDER DIRECTION OF CARL BERGMANN.

Overture—Rienzi	Wagner
The German Sword	Grand Chorus and Orchestra
Overture—Wm. Tell	Rosini
ORATION BY F. SCHUNEMANN POTT, ESQ.	
Saxons and Normans	Double Chorus and Orchestra
Faekeltanz	Meyerbeer

After the Concert, popular games under the direction of the New-York Turners; singing by the different societies; ball and promenade music by three orchestras.

Tickets 50c. for gentlemen and 25c. for ladies. The Second and Third Avenue and Belt Railroads will run a sufficient number of extra cars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by an intelligent and efficient English woman; she is a Protestant; has good references; is very kind to children, and will go to the country if required. Apply No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is also a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 East 39th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; has excellent recommendations. Call at her present employer's, No. 32 West 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG coachman and gardener with excellent reference from last place; City or country; understands his business, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address JACOB, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE GARDENER'S situation, by a young man who fully understands taking the entire charge of a gentleman's place; satisfactory reference will be given. Address R. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN 34 YEARS OF AGE, A situation to drive a wagon or to take care of horses; good references given. Call or address HENRY STRACHAN, No. 128 Beekman-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; the best of reference from last employer. Address T. O. N., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-TWO wishes to learn the wholesale or commission dry goods business; has a fair education, a knowledge of book-keeping, and respectable references; will work the first two months without compensation. Address C. JAMES, Station D.

TO THE PRESS AND OTHERS.—A young American, of good family and education, who has spent four years in Europe and speaks and writes French and German, desires employment. Address M. L. F., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, on a small place in the country, where horses and cows are kept; one who well understands the care of horses and garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful, with good reference. Address W. H. A., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE FAMILIAR WITH YANKEE Notions to call off and assist in the packing room. Address, with references, B., Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A STORE; those who use tobacco or stimulating drinks need not apply, at 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

Stolen from the Continental Hotel, at Long Branch, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1866, the following-named articles of jewelry, viz.:

1 gold cross studded with diamonds.
2 gold bracelets set with diamonds.
5 fine cluster-diamond rings.
2 gold rings, 5 diamonds each.
1 pair sleeve-buttons, set with 2 solitaire diamonds each.
1 brooch set with diamonds, (blue enamel.)
1 gold pencil, with diamond.
25 gold buttons.
2 gold chains.
1 ladies' gold watch.
1 chronometer watch—Demanch, maker, Paris, and gold spectacles—all of the best French manufacture.

A reward of 25 per cent. on the valuation of all or part of the above-mentioned articles will be given for their recovery. A. H. THOMAS, No. 95 Chambers-st.

$250 REWARD—LOST IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Wall and Broad sts., a $1,000 GOLD TREASURY CERTIFICATE, payment stopped; any one returning the same will receive the above reward and no questions asked. LEWIS ENSTEIN & CO., No. 8 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

OUR ROYAL VISITOR.

Honors to the Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands.

She Visits Greenwood, the Navy-Yard, and Enjoys a Sail in the Harbor.

DINNER ON THE "CUYAHOGA."

Speeches of Mayor Hoffman, Collector Smythe, Dr. Vinton and Mr. Chilton.

MOVEMENTS OF QUEEN EMMA TO-DAY.

Yesterday morning, Her Majesty Queen Emma, accompanied by the Hawaiian Consul-General, U. S. F. Odell, her suite, and Miss Grinnell, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where they remained for a considerable time, Mr. Odell pointing out to Her Majesty the monuments of especial interest and beauty. The party proceeded thence to the residence of Mr. Odell where they partook of luncheon, following which, as by arrangement, the party visited the Navy-yard.

Before the arrival of the royal party at the Navy-yard, Collector Smythe had arrived there by the Customs steamer *Jasmine*, accompanied by his daughters, the young ladies having come specially to town to grace with their presence the reception to Queen Emma.

Opposite the Admiral's house a company of marines was drawn up in line to receive the Admiral's guests with becoming honor. Throughout the yard, prior to the arrival, the curiosity of the unwashed to get a peep at Her Hawaiian Majesty was great, and a tide, which it was somewhat difficult to stem, gathered in the neighborhood. There were many ladies and gentlemen, guests of the officers, in waiting to be present at the reception.

The Navy was represented by Admiral Bell, in command at the Navy-yard; Capt. Pennock, Executive Officer, second in command; Capt. Trenchard, Capt. Mulaney, Commodore Haverney, Paymaster; G. R. Barry, and a number of officers of lesser note.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At 1:30 o'clock the carriages bringing the royal party arrived at the Navy-yard, pulling up opposite the residence of the Admiral. Her Majesty was welcomed by the Admiral, and by him conducted, followed be her lady companions, escorted by the other naval officers named, to the balcony of the house. The arrival of the Queen received the acknowledgment from the guard which is customary on such occasions, the marines presenting arms and the band playing an air the name of which is no doubt as pleasant to the ear as were the sweet sounds in which it was rendered. Possibly it was "Hail to the Chief," or a feminine version of that bold production, if there be one. On the balcony the formality of a reception was gone through, which occupied a considerable time. Among those then introduced to her Majesty or confirming the pleasure of her acquaintance already made, were Collector Smythe, his two daughters, Mrs. Odell, Miss Burdell, Miss Grinnell, Miss Wilson, Miss Eastman, Mayor Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Mr. Chelton, Special Envoy from Washington; Mr. J. C. Seaby, Mr. E. Vanderveer, Mr. W. B. Rice—these last named gentlemen being formerly residents of Honolulu—Gen. Wilson, of Gen. Banks' staff, and Dr. Geo. A. Lathrop, also at one time a resident of the Islands, his wife being the first lady who congratulated Queen Emma on her marriage with Kamahameha IV. In addition to these named were introduced the officers of the *Pensacola*, other gentlemen of position at the Navy-yard and their ladies. Admiral Bell renewed his youth in the lively courtesy of his introductions, so that the royal lady seemed to be at home in a few moments among those who had met to do her honor.

There were many pleasant things said at these introductions, and some witty ones, but as our Jenkins is out of town we were unable to get hold of them. Suffice it that he who represented us was enabled to see from the distance to which his diffidence confined him, that Queen Emma seemed pleased with everybody she met, and everybody was delighted with Queen Emma.

THE VISIT TO THE VERMONT.

On the announcement of the arrival of Her Majesty at the yard, her presence was hailed with a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the Cobb-dock Battery. After the reception, the Queen, escorted by Admiral Bell and Collector Smythe, followed by her suite and visitors, in the safe keeping of the naval officers above named, proceeded to the Admiral's barge in waiting. The barge brought the royal party to the United States frigate *Vermont*, where Her Majesty was received with all the honors, being again the recipient of a salute of twenty-one guns, and at the same time the national colors "dipped" their tribute of respect. On board the *Vermont* the party passed through and were saluted by the ship's marines drawn up in line, and by the ship's crew which crowded like buzzing flies upon the deck. The Hawaiian royal standard rose to the main with the first gun of the salute. Attended by the ship's officers, the *Vermont* was duly exhibited, and received no more commendations than she merited, being the very home of order and true discipline. The band on board the *Vermont* played some fine airs during the progress of the inspection. Having made the customary rounds, the party ascended to the quarter deck, where they remained some time, the gentlemen of the party pointing out to Her Majesty the objects of interest to be seen therefrom. The *Pensacola*, which lay near by, was a special object of interest, as she is now undergoing the necessary preparations preparatory to her departure for the Sandwich Islands, under the command of Capt. T. L. Worden, of monitor fame.

AT THE ADMIRAL'S.

The inspection of the *Vermont* over, amid the parting cheers of the men who manned the yards, the party returned to the Admiral's residence, to luncheon. It may be remarked here that the knowledge of Queen Emma's amiable character had reached the workmen of the Navy-yard before her, and that they evinced their appreciation of it by the welcome they gave her. Her Majesty was no less warm in her acknowledgments, which she bowed right and left as she passed on. Leaving the Admiral's residence, objects of interest in the Navy-yard were next visited, exciting, by the magnitude of the works in progress there, the wonder, not only of the stranger guests but of those accompanying the party, to whom such scenes are rather more familiar.

THE CUYAHOGA.

The *Jasmine*, Capt. Phillips, next conveyed the party on board the *Cuyahoga*, lying at anchor off the Navy-yard, where she had been ordered by Collector Smythe, whose guest Her Majesty now became. The royal party was received on board by Capt. Faunce, attended by his officers, Lieuts. Chase, Hanson and Melcher, and Officers Delly, Laws and Greenleaf. The *Cuyahoga* weighed anchor, and hoisting the Hawaiian standard, gave a royal salute, her men manning the yards with such rapidity and catlike grace as to make nervous people down below ashamed that they hadn't cultivated gymnastics in their youth. The royal salute of twenty-one guns fired from the four brass pieces, the complement of the *Cuyahoga*, was a magnificent effort of rapid gunning, eliciting the most flattering comments of the venerable old "salts" on board. The *Cuyahoga* now steamed down the East River, saluted on all sides by the whistles of the propellers and the ferry-boats, and by many of the merchant vessels at the wharves. During the trip down the stream the cutter was inspected by the party, and her appointments in every respect admired. Her engines, seen at work, from the deck, received special notice complimentary to her engineers. Having made the turn of the river front as far as Hoboken, the entire route being an ovation from either side by the vessels in the stream, the *Cuyahoga* returned to the East River, up which she steamed followed by the revenue cutter *Jasmine*, passing the Navy-yard, Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and on through Hellgate. The institutions on the islands were pointed out to Queen Emma by His Honor Mayor Hoffman, and their histories briefly sketched, illustrated, so a Jenkins out of office said, by some humorous anecdotes which His Honor's experience as Recorder had enabled him to gather anent the ways of the wicked ones he used to send there at the rate of three hundred a year.

THE DINNER.

On the way to Hellgate the party were entertained at dinner by Collector Smythe, who, with the assistance of Miss Faunce, the Captain of the *Cuyahoga's* daughter, had seen prepared it in befitting style.

When the appetites, whetted by the sail of several hours, for hunger spares neither royalty nor those who honor it, nor indeed those who don't, were at ease, and it was considered time to say something in rounder periods than those indulged in in the pleasantest table talk, Rev. Dr. Vinton arose and spoke as follows:

"We welcome her Majesty, Queen Dowager of the Sandwich Islands, in the name of the Church. She represents a nation just born from Heathendom into Christendom. Her mission to England was to establish the divine means for providing for the souls and the bodies of mankind. In this she has imitated our Saviour, who went about doing good, and ministered alike to the immortal spirits and the perishing bodies of those about him. Christianity is represented in her mission. She is accompanied by a Christian woman, Miss Spurgeon, who, as a Sister of Charity, will found, in the Islands of the Sea, institutions for the amelioration of the woes which sin has brought into the world. The Islands in mid-ocean which Queen Emma represents are of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our commerce. They lie midway between our western boundaries of California and the East, whence comes wealth, and from whence came that greater gift, our religion. All nations have sought the best route to the East, and we have found it. The Sandwich Islands, commercially and politically, are important to the prosperity of our country. America was the first to elevate them into the rank of nations among the peoples of the earth, and America must retain the precedence thus established, the influence and the might which belong to the pioneers of Christian civilization. We rejoice to welcome in this Christian woman, who represents the majority of the Hawaiian dynasty, the instrument under God by whom the highest civilization of the earth may be introduced into the last-born nation of the sea, as well as an exemplar of womanly delicacy, refinement, intelligence and piety. I now give you the health of Queen Emma."

It is needless to say that the name of Queen Emma was received with great enthusiasm. Major Hopkins, on the part of Queen Emma, returned thanks in an appropriate manner. The Consul-General, U. S. F. Odell, Esq., at the command of Her Majesty, then proposed, in eloquent terms, the health of the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, whose name was received with enthusiasm only second to the outburst following that of the royal guest, with cries of "Long may he live."

Mr. Chelton, the special envoy from Washington, rose to acknowledge the compliment paid the Chief Magistrate of the nation. He stated that it had been his pleasant duty to represent to Her Majesty the welcome which awaited her in Washington from the members of the Government. He had the honor to wait upon Her Majesty to conduct her there, and in the meantime was at her disposal in any manner which could contribute to her pleasure. After some further remarks of a like hospitable character, Mr. Chilton gave "The Grest Metropolis of this Country, New-York," which was responded to as follows by Mayor Hoffman:

"I am happy as the Mayor of New-York, the representative of a million of people to welcome in their name Her Majesty Queen Emma. It affords me much pleasure to do so in a United States vessel where as the representative of the Empire City of the Empire State, I can unite with the officers of the National Government in offering expressions of congratulation and welcome. This little gathering typefies what is always to be remembered, the intimate union which exists between the great Central Government, the great States of the Union, and their great commercial cities, all of which work together for one great common end—the greatest good to the greatest number, not only of the American people but of the world. It is a source of regret that absence from the City prevented my being among the first to welcome Her Majesty to our shores. It will be regretted not only by myself, but also by the people whom I represent. It trust that her visit here will be interesting and profitable, and that she may learn here and be able to impart to her people at home the great truth, nowhere so well understood as here, that honest labor enobles a nation, and that nothing can be more commendable in the eyes of God and man than honest labor, directed to the great end of private and public good. I regret that so many ladies and gentlemen are now absent from the City, who, if they were here, would gladly tender to Her Majesty their best services. I trust that they, as well as I, may be able to contribute to her happiness and to her pleasure. Guests as we are to-day of a distinguished gentleman, I propose his health.

"*The Collector of the Port of New-York, Henry A Smythe.*"

The Collector responded in happy terms, showing that his genius is not limited to figures. The Collector plays the host so well it is to be hoped we shall have the pleasure to see him do it again and often. The knack of putting one's guests at their ease in five minutes is not common. This, however, the Collector does with all the facility and grace with which he can compute the millions of the revenue. Long may he reign; may his table ever groan and his goblets over-flow.

ON DECK.

The dinner over the party returned on deck, where they enjoyed the changing pictures wrought by the glories of a beautiful sunset on the surrounding scenery. An hour passed away in pleasant conversation, Queen Emma giving free expression to her admiration of all around her. The *Jasmine* was then called alongside and the royal party left the *Cuyahoga*, now on her way to join the yacht squadron at Whitestone. The *Cuyahoga* manned her yards, dipped the royal bunting and fired a parting salute of twenty-one guns to her late guest, Queen Emma. Collector Smythe and his daughters remained on board the cutter, the young ladies waving adieu while in sight, which was answered by the royal party.

THE RETURN.

The *Jasmine* then put on all steam against the heavy tide then running in, making down the river in most creditable fashion for her modest size and powers. There never was since the sun first set a twilight more beautiful than that of last evening. Every turn of the river from Hellgate to the Battery, revealed some new effect of light and shadow, calling for the admiration of all on board. One huge cloud hung above the City like a banner, tinged with the deep crimson of the sunset deepening to blood hue as the darkness gathered down. The spires and towers, and the countless lines of the ship's masts stood out against the sky, keen and motionless, and as the shadows of the night fell heavier, the whole scene of river and City and sky and cloud, with the single star that ushered in the host of watchers, was one to be long remembered, one which cannot fail to haunt the memories of all who saw it, a scene such as poets and painters dream of, but rarely see, and never give to either verse or canvas.

At 9 o'clock the party landed at the barge office, where Queen Emma's carriage was in waiting.

Yesterday's reception of the royal lady was such a one as cannot fail to be a pleasant recollection to her as it reflects the utmost credit on all who devoted themselves to give her pleasure.

To-day there will probably be a reception at the Brevoort House, and it is likely Her Majesty during the day will have her photograph taken at Brady's or Frederick's galleries.

It is interesting to know that Queen Emma, several years ago, founded a hospital at Honolulu which is in successful being now. This noble action is paralleled in history by that of the good Queen Anne, of England, who was the founder of the world-renowned Greenwich Hospital.

Gen. Nye on the Crisis.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Sixth Congressional District was held in Justice Bull's Court-room in Twenty-second-street, last evening, to hear an address from United States Senator Nye, of Nevada, on the Crisis.

On being introduced the General said that he had commenced his political career in that District. He was there at the time of the formation of the great Republican Party, which [he believed it was not too much to say, had saved the nation in its hour of peril. Since that time a great conflict had taken place and a great victory had been won, and now the clash of arms was no longer heard, and the flashing of bristling bayonets was seen no more. Yet the great struggle had but commenced. He would be false to himself, to justice and to the people if he said peace when there was no peace. There could be no peace till the great principles of Republican Government prevailed all over this wide Continent. It was not, however, to be a warfare of arms. It was to be a mental clash—a mental collision, and it was to settle the truth that it was written by the finger of God that Liberty is to prevail. True, some had faltered and straggled as we were marching, but Peter faltered in the first conflict, although, unlike some of our falterers who have fallen out by the way, he was sorry for it afterward. It had been charged gravely that Congress was Radical. For one he could say that if Radicalism meant belief in loyal men governing this nation, then he was a Radical. If to be a Radical meant being opposed to disloyal men governing the nation, then he was a Radical. He had been watching the rebels closely for eight months, and from his best judgment of the disease he must say they were no better. What they were in 1861 they are in 1866. Then they defied the Government to keep them in the Union, and now they defy the Government to keep them out. He then criticised the recent speech of Montgomery Blair, and passed on to Mr. Stephens, late Vice-President of the late rebel Confederacy. He said that Stephens would never come into the Senate by his vote. He then referred briefly to his old friend, Thurlow Weed, who, he said, had become conservative, and to his other old friend, George Opdyke, and David Dudley Field. [A voice, "You don't say;" "Yes, got it bad." Laughter.] The speaker then alluded to the Memphis riot, and to the recent demonstration in New-Orleans. In relation to the latter he charged Mayor Monroe, Herron and Johnson as being *particeps criminis* in the horrible massacre. The President had ordered Sheridan to report to the rebel Gen. Herron, but Sheridan didn't see it. Gen. Nye distrusted the present movement pertaining to the Philadelphia Convention, because the Democrats shouted for joy, and they never did that for any good thing. He distrusted it because it made the rebels glad, and that was bad enough. He then referred to the negro clothed with the rich garments of American citizenship. Roman citizenship, of which so much had been boasted, was as a lightning-bug to the full-orbed sun in comparison with American citizenship. If the negro shouldn't vote, he was opposed to the white rebels voting for them. He closed his eloquent address by invoking the people of New-York to stand up like men—to remember the precious blood of their sons and brothers which had been shed to nourish the great outspreading roots of Freedom. He hoped to hear in his distant home on the other side of the Continent, where freemen breathe the air of liberty from our highest mountains, that New-York stood by the flag in the hour of need. His people had but few ideas, but they were all offered in devotion to their country. The Senator was loudly applauded as he sat down.

Base Ball.

CONTEST, OF BROOKLYN VS. IRVINGTON, OF NEW-JERSEY.

The above-named clubs played their first match yesterday afternoon, on the Star grounds at Brooklyn. The play throughout was very fine, although the Irvingtons did not bat as heavily as they generally do.

The following is the score:

CONTEST.	Outs.	Runs.	IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.
Gibson, r. f.	5	1	Bailey, r. f.	3	3
Hough, 2d b.	3	2	Walters, p.	1	5
Boone, 1st b.	1	1	M. Campbell, 1st b.	5	0
James, c.	4	1	Sweezy, 2d b.	2	3
Van Pelt, l. f.	3	2	Crawford, s. s.	2	4
Tompkins, s. s.	1	3	H. Campbell, c. f.	3	2
Shannon, 3d b.	2	2	Leonard, 3d b.	3	3
Garvey, c. f.	2	2	Buckley, c.	4	1
Davenport, p.	5	0	Lewis, l. f.	4	1
Total	27	14	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Contest	0	0	0	2	2	5	0	1	4	—14
Irvington	6	1	0	1	2	7	1	0	4	—22

Fly catches—Irvington, 8; Contest, 16.
Scorers—Messrs. Boerum and Eaton.
Umpire—Mr. Chapman, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Colored Peoples' Savings Bank.—A money savings institution has been incorporated by the United States Government, with power to establish branches in the several States, entitled "The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company." The act incorporates Peter Cooper, Esq., Hon. Gerrit Smith, and others as the First Trustees. It is located in Washington City and has a central office in New-York. Already branches have been established in most of the Southern States, and deposits amounting to more than half a million of dollars have been made. All the deposits made are invested in United States stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, and other securities, under the management of trustees—gentlemen of the highest financial ability, and among the best citizens of this City and country. These gentlemen are to receive such deposits as may be offered, and invest as before stated. They are responsible for all money deposited in the several branches, with regard to its safe keeping, investment, &c., and the law requires that all sums received on deposit, shall be repaid to each depositor when required, with such interest as may accrue. The New-York branch is located at the corner of Carroll-place (Bleecker-street) and Laurens-street. Sums of $1 and upward will be received.

Assault with a Slung-shot.—Coroner Naumann, having learned that John Farran was lying at his residence, at No. 92 Roosevelt-street, in a dangerous condition from injuries received during an assault, proceeded thither yesterday and took the antemortem statement of the injured man. Mr. Farran stated that about 11.30 o'clock on Thursday night he was standing on the pavement in front of his residence, when Edward M. Lappy came up and entered into conversation about a man he had assaulted the night previous. Lappy at length said: "Do you take any interest in that man?" And on Farran replying in the affirmative, he was knocked down with a slung-shot, which caused a dangerous wound on the head. The jury rendered a verdict that the wound had been inflicted by the accused, Edward M. Lappy, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

United Service Society—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.—A meeting of the United Service Society was held last evening at Col. Lynch's, Thirteenth-street, to affirm the nominations made in the several Congressional Districts of Delegates and Alternates to the Philadelphia Convention. The chair was occupied by Col. W. S. Hillyer, and Mr. C. T. McClenahan acted as Secretary. All the nominations previously made were affirmed, except that in the Fourth Congressional District, in which the name of Col. J. B. Freeman was substituted for that of J. D. Potter. A resolution was adopted giving power to the Delegates and Alternates of each Congressional District to fill vacancies at Philadelphia, if necessary.

Mysterious Shooting Affair.—About 2 o'clock yesterday, as Chas. Fetterel, residing in Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues, was standing on the corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, in company with a friend, he was fired at by an unknown man, who stood near by. The bullet slightly grazed his forehead and lacerated the skin. Mr. Fetterel seized his assailant, but the friends of the latter rescued him and they escaped. Fetterel then entered a lager-beer saloon, and while sitting there a man stepped up to the door and again discharged a pistol at him, fortunately without effect. The fellow again succeeded in making good his escape. No cause is known for the attempt.

Fire in Beekman-street.—A fire occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday in the wholesale drug warehouse of Messrs. Fraser & Lee, No. 20 Beekman-street. The fire was discovered in the basement. Considerable loss was occasioned to the stock by water, being estimated at $20,000, which is fully covered by an insurance of $61,500 in the following companies: Mutual of Buffalo, International, Metropolitan, Bowery, New-Amsterdam, Globe, Relief, Manhattan, Mechanics' and Traders', Hope, Columbia, Star, New-England, Norwich, Albany City, Firemen's Fund and State, of Jersey City. The building, which is owned by Wm. M. Allen, was damaged to the extent of about $4,000. Covered by insurance.

Arrivals in the City.—Senator Cragin, of New-Hampshire, and Hon. R. S. Chilton, of Washington, are at the Irving House. Hon. A. Pollock, Washington; Senator Nye, Nevada, and Gen. Swift, Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. G. S. Hartsuff, U. S. Army; Hon. L. E. Webb, Wisconsin; C. P. Huntington, Connecticut; Hon. J. Chapman, Wisconsin; F. C. Ready, St. Louis; F. G. Cleoneay, Cincinnati; J. P. Bigbie, Memphis, and W. Wilkinson, Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Johnson Meeting To-night.—Those citizens who favor the general policy of President Johnson, and who believe that justice and the safety of the country require that a marked distinction should be made between the instigators of rebellion and its victims, are invited to meet at No. 97 Sixth-avenue this evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting is called by persons who are dissatisfied with the action of the Saratoga Convention.

Probable Fatal Railroad Accident.—At a late hour on Thursday evening, James Tobin, 55 years of age, was run over by a train of cars of the Hudson River Railroad at Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, and terribly injured about the head and body. He was picked up and taken to the residence of his daughter, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

Picked Up.—Roundsman Peeny and Officers Shaw and Doyle, of the Harbor Police, while passing the Jersey Ferry, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, picked up Charles H. Mason, of Norwich, Conn., who, being intoxicated, had walked off the ferry-boat. Mason was nearly exhausted when rescued, and but for the timely arrival of these officers would have been drowned.

For California.—Col. R. J. Stevens, a Special Agent of the Treasury Department, will sail to-day for California, in the steamship *Arizona*. Col. Stevens is charged with the investigation of matters connected with the Treasury Department on the Pacific Coast.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Unlicensed Liquor-Dealers in Court.—A large number of unlicensed liquor-dealers were yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Dailey on charges of violating the third section of the Excise Law. Their cases were disposed of as follows: Waived examination—Jeremiah Brown, corner of North Seventh and First streets; James McMail, Greenpoint-avenue; James Scannell, Quay-street, Greenpoint, charged with two offences; Mary and James Morgan, Washington-street, Greenpoint; John Butcher and Claus Olandt, Greenpoint. William Lowry, No. 145 Grand-street, demanded a trial by jury. Granted. Henry Dipper, bar-tender for Claus Federman, corner of South Fifth and First streets, was arrested some time ago by Officer Langan, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, for selling beer contrary to law. He gave bonds to answer yesterday, but when his name was called by the Justice he failed to appear, and his employer stated that he had left the city. His bail was thereupon forfeited. The cases of Henry Wiebouldt, Thomas Swallon and Edward Lynch were postponed. Patrick Kiernan waived examination.

Kings County Supreme Court—Special Term—Before Judge Lott—The Attachment of the Ship Ferdinand—The Conflicting Claims of the Sheriffs of New-York, Richmond and Kings.—The ship *Ferdinand*, from Bremen to New-York, was seized a few days since in the Lower Bay by the Sheriffs of New-York, Richmond and Kings Counties, and application was made to the Supreme Court to punish the two first-named Sheriffs for contempt in resisting the process of the Court held by the Sheriff of Kings County. Each of the Sheriffs had an attachment against the vessel. Judge Lott denied the motion without costs on the ground that the conduct of defendants did not bring them within the meaning of the statute, though they might have misapprehended the powers intrusted to them. The Judge gave no opinion as to their respective claims to the vessel.

Seizure of Whisky.—Roundsman Brumley, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, yesterday arrested the driver of a wagon loaded with eight barrels of whisky. The officer noticed the loading of the vehicle in the neighborhood of Third-street and the Gowanus Canal, and, suspecting something wrong, followed it to Fulton Ferry, where the arrest was made, and the whisky was carted back to the Station-house. Two claimants shortly after appeared—Mr. P. Shannon, of No. 20 Bridge-street, and Mr. T. J. Roberts, of No. 94 Front-street, New-York. Deputy Collector Laidlaw requested Capt. Rhodes to detain the barrels until an investigation can be made, as an attempted violation of the revenue laws is suspected. The property remains at the Station-house for the present.

A Serious Affair.—A man named Joseph Perry, residing at No. 227 North Sixth-street, E. D., got into a quarrel with another man at the liquor-store of Charles Siegel, corner of North Seventh and Seventh streets, on the evening of the 4th inst., when they were both ejected from the premises by Siegel. It appears that in using sufficient force to eject Perry he fell to the pavement backward and sustained injuries which will probably prove fatal. He is now at the Flatbush Hospital in a very low condition. Siegel was yesterday held in $1,000 bonds by Justice Dailey to answer any charge that might be preferred against him in reference to the matter.

A Curious Grand Larceny Case.—Some time ago an illicit distillery was discovered at the corner of Grand and Eighth streets, E. D., and the Revenue authorities took possession of it. Since then it seems, the distillery apparatus, valued at $500, was stolen, and yesterday Roundsman Hoadley of the Forty-fifth Precinct arrested Morand Mitchell on a charge of committing the larceny. Mitchell is said to have been the owner of the still. He was locked up. The charge against him was preferred by James Bagley, a Government officer.

Felonious Assault.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, a young man named George Holceman, 23 years of age, committed a felonious assault upon Mr. Julius Kollman, of No. 145 Union-avenue, by striking him over the head with a brick, inflicting an ugly wound. He also wounded Mrs. Kollman in the arm with some sharp instrument. Holceman was arrested by Officer Andrew Gildersleeve, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and locked up by Sergeant Bunce.

Prize Fight Prevented.—A party of roughs from Jackson's Hollow proceeded to Lott's-lane in the Ninth Ward, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing a prize fight between two of their number. They had already made a ring and were preparing for business when a detachment of the Forty-ninth Police came up and caused the flight of all the parties. No arrests were made.

The Philadelphia Convention.—At a meeting of the Independent Workingmen's Club, of the Eastern District, held at Temperance Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets, E. D., last night, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention: Joseph Dickerson, Henry B. Davis, Michael Haggerty and Edw. Falconer.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.—Peter Riddinger, 18 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Bedell, a milkman, in Gates-avenue, near Lewis-avenue, was thrown from his wagon on Wednesday, and being kicked by the horse, his skull was fractured. He died the following day.

The Public Schools.—The number of pupils registered in the Brooklyn Public Schools is 53,947, of which 823 are colored children. The number of teachers is 636.

NEW-JERSEY.

Appointment of Election Inspectors.—At the meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, at the Court-house in Hudson City, on Thursday afternoon, the following-named persons were appointed Election Inspectors for the county towns under the new Registry Law, which takes effect at the ensuing Fall election: Bayonne—Hartman Vreeland, Jr., Assessor; James R. Stringham, Collector; Hiram Van Buskirk, Citizen. Greenville—M. D. M. Vreeland, Assessor; Adam A. Rapp, Collector; Henry Lembeck, Citizen. Harrison—S. J. Jerolaman, Assessor; Philip McAviny, Collector; Arent H. Schuyler, Citizen. North Bergen—Philip Smith, Assessor; Henry Ackerson, Collector; Egbert Post, Citizen. Town of Union—John Groschoind, Assessor; John M. Mer, Collector; John Bernhardt, Citizen. Union—John Dyer, Assessor; Math. Klein, Collector; Frederick Walker, Citizen. West Hoboken—Andrew Anderson, Assessor and Collector; Herman Bruedy and Alfred Gregory, Citizens. Weehawken—Joshua Benson, Assessor; Charles T. Perry, Collector; Ebenezer Flint, Citizen.

Burglary in Hudson City.—The residence of Mr. John Gordon, on Bergenwood-avenue, Hudson City, was entered by a negro burglar about 4 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr. E. Barber was awakened by a slight noise, and seeing the thief in the room, sprang out of bed to procure his revolver, when the fellow made off with a pair of pantaloons, in which were about $4 50 in money. A few minutes longer and the thief could have secured a considerable amount of jewelry and other valuables which were in the room.

Robbed.—Mr. Charles S. Fox, conductor of the Erie Railway, while ejecting a couple of rowdies from the train, on Thursday, was robbed of a gold watch, valued at $150. The loss was not discovered until the train had passed on some distance.

Appointment of Jailor.—At the meeting of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders, on Thursday afternoon, Wm. D. C. Jones was appointed jailor for five years, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his brother, Peter Jones.

Collector of Internal Revenue Appointment.—Alexander H. Wallis, Esq., has been reappointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth New-Jersey Congressional District, by President Johnson.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

Another Statement of its Origin.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* of New-Orleans, in its issue of July 29, gives the following version of the origin of the New-Orleans riot:

The criminal faction that uses the negro as a pedestal on which the easier to reach its purposes, has the undeniable merit to be outspoken in regard to the means and ways by which it expects to achieve its schemes. The watchword given to the blacks from the steps of the City Hall and in the Mechanics' Institute was *arming of the colored people and assassination of the whites*. Secret societies, composed of men without distinction of color, were formed by white and black desperadoes, aiming at the overthrow of the actual Government of the State, and at the establishment of a half white and half black Republic, in which every native born white man was to be outlawed and proscribed, and which was to be ruled only by negroes and Yankees.

How willingly would we accept the reproach of exaggeration or of seeing spectres! The naked and truthful relation of what happened Friday night will suffice to convince our readers here and abroad that we now live among dangers of such a magnitude, that compared with them the worst incidents of the last war are mere child-play.

The meeting in and around the Merchants' Institute was called for the express purpose, "To give an occasion to the friends of the Radical policy of Congress to declare in favor of negro suffrage and of the proscription of all white ex-rebels, to oppose President Johnson's policy, and to indorse and advance the revival of the Convention of 1864."

Hon. Michael Hahn presided inside the building; the same fire-eating Hahn who, in 1861, made incendiary speeches at the presentation of rebel flags to rebel companies; the same Hahn who, a twelve-month afterward, threw himself in the arms of Gen. Butler; who afterward, by the grace of Gen. Banks, became the Governor of the State of Louisiana—finally addressed the negroes from a platform of the Mechanics' in the following terms:

President Lincoln and the whole Union army were unable to restore the Union, until the heroic negro came to their succor. The Union men of this State are well aware that they can achieve nothing without the help of the patriotic negro. I would rather intrust you, my colored friends, with all the offices in this State than those unrepentant white rebels. You are the hope of the Union men in the South, and when you separate this evening, then you may be confident that you are just as good as any white man all over the State.

The next speaker was the well-known Col. A. P. Field, who addressed his colored fellow-citizens about as follows:

Why should you not have the right of suffrage? You are bound to have it. You will, sooner or later, have to fight for it. Next Monday the Convention of 1864 will meet in this hall, and we will triumph without any revolution. As soon as it meets the rights of suffrage will be granted to you. Three cheers for Gov. Wells and the Convention of 1864.

The third speaker, Rufus Happle, expressed his admiration of the colored race by the following tirade:

I hold that the colored masses of Louisiana are a great deal better educated and cultivated than the white rebels. Besides, we do not want intelligent voters; we are satisfied if they have the right sentiments. Congress and the Convention of 1864 both are in favor of negro suffrage. Now, there is no Constitution in this State at all, and you, therefore, are in your primative capacity. The right of suffrage already belongs to you; you have only to overcome the impediments that make it impossible for you to exercise it.

After him a newly converted rebel took the stand, John Henderson, who only one year before had voted for Gov. Allen. He dared to say a little more than his predecessor:

"I much prefer to be represented at Washington by a loyal negro than a white rebel. The only Union men in this State are the Yankees and the blacks. The white men in the South are male rebels, the white ladies are female rebels, even the children are little rebels. The loyal black must throw them overboard."

S. P. Judd, who followed him on the stand, threw away the veil, and showed in perfect clearness the purpose of the conspirators. "It is the purpose of the assemblage," he said, "to inspire the Convention that will meet on Monday with the necessary courage. The negro, who so bravely fought for the Union, is finally to have his recompense. We were whipped at Bull Run and in hundreds of other battles, until finally the heroic negro drew his sword and thereby saved the Union."

Finally came the dentist, Dr. A. P. Dostie, one of the most brainburnt, furious fanatics that addressed any meeting. This insane man with his stentorian voice cried out as follows: "In spite of all the protests and hostile attacks of the white rebels and of their treasonable Press, the Convention is to meet on Monday next, and will give you the right of suffrage. Go and get armed, my colored friends, and knock down and stab and kill anybody who may intend to create any impediment to the meeting of the Convention!"

This incendiary appeal, directed to thousands of negroes for the wholesale murder of the whites, and for the armed resistance to the presumed interference of the city authorities or of the judiciary, was followed by deafening shouts of applause. And were we not to hope that the authorities will interfere in view of these dangerous and threatening circumstances? Or should anybody be deluded about the effect that such an appeal must necessarily produce on the brutish minds and the excited passions of the negroes? Addressed to an audience of whites, rousing laughter would instantaneously have answered it; it would have been taken as the production of insanity, or passed by as unworthy of notice, or as created by an intoxicated brain. But the effect of such words upon the inflamed and embittered minds of a rough and uneducated race, that believed the moment to be on hand to revenge an alleged wrong upon their oppressors, and that, in an open street, with impunity and in presence of thousands, directly challenged by white orators to take such revenge—the effect we say must be of an awful, terrible nature. And, in fact, the first effect showed itself pretty soon. The whole black crowd, headed by a band of music, followed by torch-bearers, with atrocious yelling and shouting, moved toward Canal-street about 10 o'clock in the evening, every one of the blacks being armed with a revolver, a knife, a club and a piece of rock. This procession, composed of about one thousand drunken and vociferating negroes, then rushed like a troop of wild beasts through the principal street of the city. It was an awkward sight, these ragged, dark fellows at that late hour of night. Here and there a drunken African staggered out of the ranks, brandished his revolver or his knife over the head of some peaceable white spectator, and roared with his hoarse voice, G—d d—n the white rebels! We'll kill them, every —— of them." Then they reach City Hall, where the Marat of the evening, the dentist, Dostie, again addressed the black crowd. "Get armed," this insane man cried out; "Put yourself next Monday in front of the Hall, where the Convention is to meet, and kill anybody, who, under whatever pretence, will endeavor to prevent the meeting of our Convention." Thousandfold hurrahs again answered his words, and the procession, accompanied by the exciting tune of the "Marseillaise," marched on from grogshop to grogshop. At 1 o'clock at night the festivity was closed by a bloody riot. Some of the participants in the rear of the black procession insulted various spectators. They defended themselves, when at once the negroes made use of their pistols and knives, attacking anybody in their way. The police force interfered, but the negroes, intoxicated by incendiary speeches, not less than by liquor, became perfectly infuriated, and drove the police force away, after having them badly handled. Without the fortuitous interference of the Second Regiment of Volunteers, who threw themselves upon the infuriated black mob, the negroes would have killed the policemen. About 60 or 70 shots were fired on this occasion out of the ranks of the negroes. Should this have happened only one hour sooner and in a more populated part of town, a repetition of the scenes at Memphis would have been the necessary consequence—as metters are, we expect them next week in case a vigorous and timely interference of the authorities will not prevent the meeting of this Rump Convention, or at least hinder an outbreak by putting up a force strong enough to meet those disturbers of the public peace.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Negro Commits a Horrible Crime and Meets a Speedy Punishment.

The Linneus (Mo.) *Union* says that on Tuesday last a terrible tragedy was enacted in their unusually quiet town:

On the evening previous a little white girl, daughter of Mr. Stutsman, had been ravished by a negro. The girl is only ten or eleven years of age. She was severely but not dangerously injured by the brutal fellow in attempting to accomplish his hellish purpose. Henry Thomas, or Tennessee Bill, was arrested on suspicion of being the fiendish perpetrator of the crime. He denied the crime vehemently, or having been out of town in that direction. To give him as fair a show as possible, he was placed on a bench with eight or ten other negroes, and when the little girl was brought to face them, she instantly and without the least hesitation pointed out the fellow who had been arrested as the guilty party. This was conclusive and satisfactory evidence of his guilt, and would have justified any jury in the land in consigning him to the gallows.

The negro was placed under guard. Having made a full confession of his horrible crime, it was deemed unadvisable to longer defer the infliction of a punishment which he so richly deserved. The negro was marched to the grove just east of town, a rope was properly adjusted around his neck, the other end passed over the limb of a convenient tree, and in the next moment his black carcase was dangling in the air, a fitting expiation for an atrocious crime.

Free Suffrage and Free Shooting in Kentucky.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 8.

Ever since election day the western portion of Madison County has been in a state of civil war. On election day a man named Ham, Union, knocked down a man named Kelly, rebel, for shooting Ham's little brother some days before. Kelly went to the place where the voting was going on, and had a hurried consultation with his rebel friends. Kelly, in about twenty minutes, walked up to the voting place and coolly put a pistol to Ham's head and fired. Ham was shot the second time in the side by another man. At the same time the rebels began to shoot down Union men.

Willis, while voting, was shot and killed. Major Roberts was shot in the hip.

Almost simultaneous with Kelly's shooting Ham, a party of fifteen rebels, from another precinct, dashed up on horseback, and began to fire at Union men. The Union men were driven off, went home, got their guns and reinforcements, and returned to the scene of action, and drove the rebels, and have been hunting them down ever since. Efforts to produce peace are in progress, but the Union men feel themselves outraged and are very indignant. Some twenty rebels have fled the county, or are hidden. Willis and Roberts were shot down in cold blood, they not knowing that Kelly and Ham had had a difficulty. A rebel named Moore was killed. No voting was done at the precinct after 11 o'clock.

Convention of Indiana Fenians.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Indianapolis, Friday, Aug. 3.

The Convention of delegates from the various Fenian Circles of the State adjourned last night, having been in session two days. A Committee of four, consisting of Capt. Jno. F. Brophy of Logansport, Robt. Kennington of Indianapolis, J. H. Connelly of Terre Haute, and Dr. David Bell, Central Organizer of the Brotherhood, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions, and yesterday they made a lengthy report.

The preamble recites their devotion to the cause of Ireland, professes faith in the practicability of the Roberts and Sweeney plan of attack, and says that but for Johnson's proclamation, the gallant O'Neil would have had Emmett's epitaph written. The first resolution declares Roberts and Sweeney to be the legitimate leaders and true exponents of the Irish-American Fenians, and pledges them a hearty support.

The second denounces the hypocrisy of England in pretending to weep over the cicatrix of Slavery's lash, and yet sell cannon and arms to the Southern taskmasters, to kill the Northern liberators of the slaves.

The third denounces England for assisting rebel pirates in preying upon American commerce.

The fourth declares it the duty of true lovers of liberty to unite in crushing the highway robber of nations, on whose flag should be inscribed the words, "All that are weak or heavy laden stand and deliver."

The fifth is as follows:

Resolved, That in politics we are in no hurry to be sold out; that we will wait and watch, and pray a little, too; that while we assert as a body our independence of party, yet Fenianism has a candidate, and that candidate is Ireland; that the man or party who gives aid and comfort to this ticket shall have a claim upon our sympathies.

6. *Resolved*, That we mean by aid and comfort something more than resolutions or resolves, and bills that hang fire.

The seventh instructs the Convention to petition the President to demand the immediate release of Irish-American prisoners in British hands, and recommends all other Fenian Conventions to do likewise.

The eighth declares that honor to the victorious flag of America demands such an action on the part of the President.

The ninth refers to the Mason and Slidell case as a precedent, it being England's interpretation of the laws of neutrality.

The tenth invites all good and true Irishmen to join the Brotherhood.

The eleventh tenders grateful thanks to the Irish officers and soldiers who fought so bravely during the invasion of Canada.

The twelfth returns thanks to Thomas Bedmond, Esq., Head Centre of Indiana, for his services at the front, and for daring the penalties of the President's proclamation.

The thirteenth tenders the thanks of the Convention to Dr. David Bell, Central Organizer, for his efforts in the cause.

The fourteenth directs the publication of the resolutions in the *Irish American*, Boston *Pilot*, and various newspapers of this city and State.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported the following nominations for officers of the Brotherhood for Indiana, which were adopted and ordered to be sent to the Head Centre of the Brotherhood for approval: Inspector General—Capt. J. C. Brophy, of Logansport, Ind. Colonels—Capt. James Hogarty, of Indianapolis, and Capt. T. H. McCarty, of Lafayette.

The session was numerously attended, and the proceedings were continued with the utmost harmony.

Disease Among the Cattle in Kansas.

From the Leavenworth Times, Aug. 5.

From the Fort Scott *Monitor* we have had news as to the spread of that terrible disease among cattle called "Texas" or "Spanish" fever. The disease was introduced last Spring, through the driving of cattle from Texas through the section of country on the southwestern border of our State, and now it has taken hold of our native cattle, and they are being swept off at a fearful rate of mortality. Farmers living in the neighborhood through which these cattle have been driven have suffered more or less in the loss of stock. The *Monitor* gives the following as among the sufferers: "We hear of one man who has lost eighteen, and of a number of others who have lost by death, varying in number from one to twenty. Mr. Beck informs us that his cattle commenced dying off last week, and he fears he will lose them all. He has about sixty native cattle of superior breed, with which he has taken especial pains. If his anticipations prove correct, the labor of years will be lost in a single season."

On Turkey Creek, where the Texas cattle were killed in the Spring, Mr. Eastwood lost five or six head during the warm dry spell, and the other day his brother—a cripple—lost four, all he had. Others in the same neighborhood are losing theirs rapidly, and on Dry Wood we hear of a number of instances of the same kind. It is almost invariably the case that where these cattle have died Texas cattle have been known to graze in the neighborhood. We hope the Legislature, at its next session, will adopt some stringent measures relative to the introduction of Texas cattle into the State.

The Brazilian Exposition.

We have received a communication from the Counsellor Azambuja, Minister of Brazil, relative to a "National Exhibition of the Husbandry and Industrial Products of the Country," at Rio de Janeiro, on the 19th of October of the present year. He states that the Imperial Government "thinks it advisable to connect with this a special exhibition of machines and their furnishings, and instruments, manufactured in foreign countries, intended for the cultivation, preparation and improvement of agricultural productions." He leaves it with the Secretary of State to invite official attention to the subject, if he deems it proper. From the regulations and instructions of the managers of the exhibition, it appears that machinery and implements from abroad will be admitted, and must be inscribed "Foreign," with the name of the manufacturer, inventor, and cost of each. They may be exhibited and worked by the exhibitors, but cannot compete for the premium. The necessary space and steam-power will be furnished free, but no machinery requiring foundations or special constructions will be admitted. Transportation will be paid by exhibitors. No machinery can be removed without special permission. After the exhibition is over the goods may be sold, in which case they will be subject to a duty of 1½ per cent. *ad valorem*, but if re-exported they are free of duty. Passes are furnished free to exhibitors.

All persons wishing to participate in this exhibition "will give due notice of such intentions to the Brazilian Minister in this City, with full particulars of their machines."

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour firm and in demand. Wheat quiet. Oats, 44c.@46c. for Chicago. Corn, 81c.@81½c. for Western; sales 2,000 bushels. Shipped by tows, 155,000 bushels Corn, 109,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Wheat. Passed Fultonville, 21 loads Corn, 5 loads Oats, and 1 load Rye. 5,700 head of Cattle were yarded here this week, of which number at least 2,000 will go to Brighton and other Eastern markets. The demand has been moderately active at a decline of ¼c.@½c. on the best, and full ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, on other grades; but the market closes heavy, with several hundred head remaining unsold. Quotations are 6c.@7c. for common, 7½c.@8½c. for ordinary to good, and 9½c.@9¾c. for extra. Cattle of the latter description are, as usual, scarce. Sheep are selling at 5¾c.@6½c., and Lambs are dull at 7c.@8c.

Buffalo, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour unchanged and less active. Wheat opened at $1 82½ for No. 1; Milwaukee advanced to $1 90, closing quiet. Corn opened at 70c. for No. 1, and closed quiet at 69c.; sales 100,000 bushels. Oats—sales 6,000 bushels Wisconsin at 40c. Barley nominal. Rye 72c. for No. 1 Chicago and 65c. for damaged Milwaukee. Pork $33 50. Lard 21½c. Canal Freights unchanged.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm, at an advance of 4c.@5c.; sales at $1 45@$1 46 for No. 1. Corn dull at 58@58¾c. for No. 1, and 56¾c.@57c. for No. 2. Oats steady at 29½c.@30c. Provisions dull. Freights firm; vessel-holders ask 7c. on corn to Buffalo. Receipts—3,100 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,400 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour unchanged. Wheat in better demand; new Red $2 25. Provision firm; Mess Pork $32@$32 50; Lard dull at 21c. Gold, 147¾.

Milwaukee, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour dull. Wheat firm at $1 78½@$1 79. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 3,400 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,200 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 10.

Cotton unchanged; sales 750 bales; receipts of the week, 1,354 bales, against 1,765 bales last week; exports, 6,378 bales; stock, 83,221 bales. Bank Sterling, 58.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls., at $9 50 for No. 1 Spring, $11@$11 50 for Red Winter, $12 for White, $13@$14 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales, 2,200 bushels, including No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 60, and No. 1 Milwaukie Club at $1 95. Corn firm; sales, 23,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois, including 16,500 bushels at 74c. Oats and Rye nominal. Canal Freights dull—Corn, 9c. to New-York. Lake Imports—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,700 bushels Corn. Canal Exports—23,000 bushels Corn. The amount of flour and grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego, for tide-water, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: 1,400 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 1,670,000 bushels Corn, 878,000 bushels Oats, 46,000 bushels Barley, and 83,000 bushels Rye.

St. Louis, Friday, Aug. 10.

Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant but not quoted higher. Corn heavy and unchanged. Oats lower, 37c.@40c. Breadstuffs very firm at yesterday's advance.

Toledo, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Flour quiet. Wheat 5c. better; No. 1 Spring crop of 1866, $1 75@$1 80; No. 1 winter Amber, crop of 1865, $2 25@$2 30; do. new crop $2 40@$2 42; White Michigan, crop of 1864, $2 70; do. crop of 1865, $2 30; do. new crop, $2 45. Corn opened a shade better, closed quiet, with advance of best at 64c@65c. for No. 1 mixed. Oats dull and drooping. Rye quiet. Lake Freights dull and unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

"Deservedly Popular."—Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, and Florimel for the handkerchief—a combination of rare and delicate odors.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph protects invisibly, and without damage, each window and door. See it in operation at No. 254 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—Padre Fischer, T. de Leon and lady, Francis Vortero, J. B. Escurras, Juan F. Redsalla, G. Esteva, Louis Walcker, S. M. Lapeyre, Mrs. M. B. Leigh, Francis Visu, M. de Azcaraga, M. Mora and son, J. Mendoza, Princess J. de Salva, Dominick Taratini, Pasqual Palombe, J. de Ormuechea, T. J. Gready, Francis M. Dunham, Wm. T. Jones, Henry Moller, John Moller, Leon de Rosas and family, Jose Masouada and wife, J. B. Gonzalez, M. P. Lopez, W. H. Thomas and family, Ernst Fahrman, A. Gorman, Antonio Perez, E. Bartellini, S. G. Dollyer, W. H. Oris, C. Ockenstandt and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises........5 06 | Sun sets........7 04 | Moon sets........7 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8 34 | Gov. Island..9 13 | Hell Gate....10 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Ferrier, Glasgow, F. MacDonald & Co.; Helvetia, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Manhattan, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney.

Steamers Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Metis, Burton, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.

Barks Return, (Br.,) Strickland, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; J. U. Brookman, McCullis, Belfast, Me., H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Merrimac, Low, Galveston, Thayer & Sargent; Herzog Ernst, (Brem.,) Plass, Lisbon, Hagemeyer & Brunn; Gan Eden, Greenleaf, Inagua, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Maracaibo, (Br.,) Robinson, Malaga and Vigo; Aquidneck, Bigley, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Maud, (Br.,) Bryan, Halifax, B. F. Small & Co.; Sylphide, (Pruss.,) Albrecht, Pernambuco, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henry & Louise, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.

Schooners Maine Law, Amsbury, Metcalf & Duncan; Albert Mason, Rose, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; May, (Br.,) Bissette, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Transit, Godfrey, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Elliott, Gilchrist, Lingan, H. W. Loud & Co; Brilliant, (Br.,) Staunton, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; J. Whitehouse, Jones, Cow Bay, H. W. Loud & Co; C. J. Marshall, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, Jos. Eneas.

Sloop Ben Stagg, Gurney, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Canal-boat Jos. Way, Brown, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steamship Hatteras, Clark, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Liverpool June 23, with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had light W. and S. W. winds the entire passage.

Bark Saxon, (Br.,) Harrison, Algoa Bay, C. G. H., 74 ds., with wool to master.

Brig John Freeman, Loring, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Bogota, (Br.,) Negro, Carthagena 24 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.

Brig Susan B. Thompson, (of Nassau,) Downing, Oporto 37 ds., with wine and salt to H. S. Vining.

Brig Edmund, ——, New-Bedford, for Newburgh.

Schr. Emily Ann, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Brackmaldt, Grand Cayman 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., to G. Wessels. 6th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, was boarded by schr. Winged Racer, of Provincetown, with 70 bbls. oil; they reported the following vessels: Schrs. Emporium, 110 bbls.; C. L. Sparks, 115 bbls.; O. Clark, 30 do.; L. P. Simmons, 200 do.; G. W. Lewis, 165 do.; N. Doane, 110 do.; Estella, 140 do., all of Provincetown.

Schr. David Campbell, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with piles to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Kahamiroo, Cole, Lingan, via Holmes Hole 18 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Bath, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Maria L. Davis, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Agenaria, Birch, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. J. Wright, Nickerson, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. N. Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. R. Smith, Mason, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. S. W. Tyler, Tyler, New-Haven.
Schr. Percy, Copp, New-Haven.
Schr. Veranda, Ponds, New-Haven.
Schr. Hattie E. Taber, Arnold, New-Haven.
Schr. Minnesota, Freety, Portland, Me., lumber.
Schr. H. Baker, Webber, Portland, Me., lumber.
Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.
Schr. E. O. Dennison, ——, Providence.
Schr. Henry W. Morse, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Providence.
Schr. Copy, Wheeler, Providence.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence.
Schr. A. Heaton, Harris, Providence.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Hart, Providence.
Schr. Governor, Chase, Providence.
Schr. Chase, Chase, Providence.
Schr. K. J. Hoyt, Hoyt, Hartford.
Schr. S. B. Smith, Hayes, Hartford.
Schr. Celestia, Hall, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. R. B. Smith, Nickerson, Wellfleet.
Schr. Lucy Church, Cash, Nantucket.
Schr. New-London, Vail, New-London.
Schr. Eva, Wickson, Norwich.
Schr. Jenny Lind, Greene, Newport.
Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Newport.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Republic, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carlton J. Jayne, ——, Fall River.
Schr. Hannah Willets, Boult, Stonington.
Schr. Veadovi, Gregory, Bangor.
Schr. Lacon, Baker, Boston.
Schr. M. Fillmore, Brown, Boston.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.
Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

SAILED—Steamship Manhattan.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10—Arr. ship Levanter, Liverpool; bark E. A. Cochran, Philadelphia; brigs Unicorn, Barbados; J. D. Lincoln and Angrev H. Curtis, Philadelphia; schr. E. S. Tursden, Jacmel.

Also arr. bark J. Morton, Liverpool; brig R. P. Swett, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Schr. Alice A. Randel, Shotwell, hence 9th inst. for Kingston, Jam.; same day, off the Highlands, discovered the vessel to be leaking badly, returned for examination and repairs.

The schr. Charlotte Fish, from Boston for Philadelphia, was in contact with an unknown schooner on the night of the 7th inst., on Nantucket Shoals; lost jibboom and head-gear, and put into Holmes Hole on the 8th inst.

The schr. Wenonah, from Baltimore, with a cargo of corn and wheat, for Fall River, sprung a leak and sunk in Chesapeake Bay on the night of the 9th inst. The W. registered 80 tons; was built at Baltimore in 1854, where she was owned.

The schr. S. B. Stebbins, from Brazos for New-Orleans, was towed in over the bar at S. W. Pass on the 5th inst., leaking badly.

The brig Cascatelle, Capt. Bickford, from Mobile July 28, for Boston, put back to Mobile on the 4th inst., with all hands, except the Captain and mate, sick.

Spoken, &c.

Belle of the Bay—brig, from Gottenburg for Boston, July 26, lat. 44 50, lon. 52 18.

Terese—Hamb. bark, bound S., Aug. 5, Cape Hatteras bearing S. W. by S. 70 miles.

Foreign Ports.

Barbados—Arr. July 14, bark Sea Eagle, Julius, Philadelphia; schr. Julia A. Hallock, Crowell, and Grand Pre, Brooks, New-York; 17th, brigs Renshaw, Smith, do.; 18th, Matilda, Anderson, Philadelphia; 20th, Favorite, Duell, New-York; 21st, bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, do.; brig Clio, Wilson, do.; 23d, bark Mesco, Nortinger, Philadelphia; brig Suwanee, McCobb, New-York: schr. Milton, Applegarth, Baltimore.

Cienfuegos—Sld. July 22, bark Lady Franklin, Mitchell, Boston. In port, barks Jennie Ellingwood, Ellingwood, for New-York, ldg.; Alexandrina, Snow, and Voyager, Bush, for Boston, do.; Scotland, Smalley, from New-Orleans, unc.; Palo Alto, White, from Liverpool, dischg.; brigs Navarino, Carlisle, for Boston next day; Prairie Rose, Randolph; Geo. W. Chase, Fredericks, and schr. Sybil, (Br.,) for New-York, loading.

Demerara—Arr. July 16, schr. Dayhght, Clark, Baltimore. Sld. 18th, brigs Ida C. Bogert and Muscovado, Moore, Baltimore.

Trinidad—Arr. July 11, brigs Fawn, Durkee, New-York; 14th, Agent, Bradshaw, Philadelphia; 20th, Elenora, Farwell, Baltimore; 23d, bark Sea Eagle, Julius, Philadelphia via Barbados; brig Brothers, Vibert, do. At do. 23d, ldg., brig Agnes C. James, for Philadelphia; brig Agent, Bradshaw, for do.

At Grand Cayman, July 20, brig Mary E. Ladd, for New-York in 4 days.

[PER ATLANTIC CABLE.]

Queenstown—Arr. Aug. 7, steamship City of Paris, Kennedy, New-York for Liverpool and proceeded.

1866.

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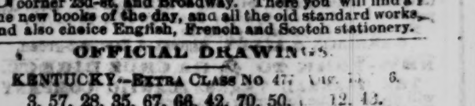

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